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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

W. F. BEAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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FIRST EDITION.

Dust to Dust.

Funeral of Horace Greeley.

Distinguished Persons Present.

Impressive Religious Services.

Remarks of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Dr. Chapin.

Unprecedentedly Large and Imposing Procession.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The distribution of tickets for admission to the Greeley obsequies was made at the Common Council Chamber to the distinguished personages previously determined upon, President Grant's ticket having been sent to him at the hotel; and thereafter, at about half past ten o'clock, the party took carriages and left for the church, according to programme.

Broadway was lined with spectators waiting the funeral procession, and flags suspended at half-mast from nearly all the buildings on either side of the whole length of the thoroughfare. Many affecting scenes took place there during the morning. Mr. Greeley's daughters were inconsolable in their grief.

At eleven o'clock the funeral procession started from Mr. Sinclair's house, on Forty-fifth street.

The corpse was borne by ten men. Next came the chief mourners, then the Tribune Association, and next the Herald Club.

THE SCENE AT THE CHURCH.

The interior of the Church of the Divine Paternity, where Greeley's obsequies were held, presented a somberly beautiful appearance. Crape was suspended in profusion. An exquisite floral offering was displayed, having appropriate designs. At the rear of the pulpit is a sheaf of wheat from Chappaqua, in the form of a crown. Over the head, a pen and ax. A floral wreath to the left of the pulpit bore the letter "H;" also in flowers, a plow. From the *Tribune* office to the outside of the church were throngs waiting in respectful silence.

The police stood in front of the church as a guard. The church opened at about half-past ten, although ladies had previously been admitted and filled the galleries. During the hour which elapsed before the arrival of the procession, a strain of music was discoursed by the choir. Among the first celebrated dignitaries to arrive were Governor Hoffman, President Grant, and Roscoe Conkling. Soon afterwards and immediately following them, came Henry Wilson, Minister Washburne, and Secretary Belknap, who sat at the right of the pulpit. There were also Gen. Schurz, Lyman Trumbull, and Vice President Colfax, who took seats near the President. The crowds outside extended as far as the eye could reach on either side of Fifth avenue, waiting for the arrival of the procession.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

As the procession entered the church the solemnity of the scene was most impressive. The stillness was such that it seemed that though the people in the church scarcely breathed. Prominently among those who slowly wound their way up the central aisle were Thurlow Weed, William M. Evarts and Mayor Hall. There were also present Postmaster General Creswell, General Dix, ex-Governor Morgan, General Sherman, Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, and the committee of the Union League Club.

THE CEREMONIES—FUNERAL ORATION.

Rev. Dr. Chapin opened the ceremonies by reading appropriate selections from the scriptures. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg next sang very touchingly, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," after which the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered the funeral oration. He spoke substantially as follows: When men have filled the household of God with their presence, it is not surprising that we miss them when they leave us for ever. And yet they are constantly, like in the present, going from us and others are being called upon by means of heavenly impulse to take their places in the great cause of God's truth. The occasion, my friends, is a solemn and sublime one, and we forget the strife and contest of the world—that strife that separated us politically in the affairs of nations—and join in this meeting to weep over the remains of him who is now in our presence, soon to be taken from us, but whose memory shall live forever in the annals of his country. Who is this man whom we are here to-day to commemorate? For thirty years he has filled the land with the greatest controversy. He was not a man of war, and yet he died without civic honors. A private citizen, and yet we honor him, one and all. The President of the United States and his officers are here, and bow in silence to the will of God in taking from us our great brother. A little time ago and we were in the midst of a fierce battle with the great fiend, the leader of one side, and yet he now lies lifeless before us. It is because the man was something more than a professional man; so good and noble that he had few compeers. It is for these reasons that we assemble here to mourn the loss of Horace Greeley. For thirty years he built for himself no outward monument, no estate; but here to-day, between the oceans, there is not a man who has not felt the effects of the labors of Horace Greeley. What matters it that in the conflict over political economy he should be upon one side and you on the other. Isn't it enough that he has given his life-blood for the good and to purposes of nobler manhood. The husbandman reaps his harvest, the wheat is garnered, it reappears in the school boy and to future generations, and in it is the presence of the man. To-day we are all speaking kindly and sorrowfully for him. Think of these conflicts in which you forget humanity, out of which you have come, and summon your charity, you that have been battling on the other side. After a long and tempestuous voyage he has reached the shore, and angels will welcome him to their outstretched arms. Let us hope that when we die angels will open the gates for us and receive us to the glory of the Lord.

After the address of Mr. Beecher, which continued but a few moments, "Sleep the Last Sleep" was rendered in a beautiful manner by a quartette from St. Francis Xavier's Church.

REMARKS OF DR. CHAPIN.

The Rev. E. A. Chapin then spoke as follows: "One month ago many who are now present met in this place to express our sympathy with one who sat with pallid face and quivering lips—a heart stricken mourner over his wife. To-day, as in the freshness of his quiet sorrow himself, he is to be by her side. The shadow of death through which he was then passing has enveloped him. Such is the providence that checks human operations and makes life a continual surprise. I cannot attempt here and now to unfold the life or estimate the worth of Horace Greeley. Such an attempt would on one hand be premature, and on the other unnecessary—premature because the traits and lessons of his great life can be but reviewed when the grief and excitement have ceased. This work ought to be done, and I trust will be done in the utterance of some public memorial service, which will demand and receive a much wider hearing than I can give it. To speak of Horace Greeley's worth is unnecessary. It has already been done. There have been but few instances in our history where expressions of regret and regard have been so spontaneous, so universal, and so similar. These eulogies, that pour in so thick and fast from every part of the land, are not made up of artificial rhetoric. They are genuine. The tears are as freely shed to-day by country firesides and in distant cities as beneath the shadowing drapery of this house, from which he is so soon to go out forever. They represent invisible sympathy, but represent the people's thought, and are twined about the people's heart, bearing witness to a career of honest purpose. And why this reverential regard for the memory of Mr. Greeley? It is not for his mere intellectual ability, large and undeniable as it was. It is not because he was an high official, for Horace Greeley held no official station. The will of the people, expressed through the Electoral College to-day decided that he should hold no such station. To-day the will of God elects him to a place from which all human ones look small and dim. Why is it, then? It is the magnetism of simple goodness. Mr. Greeley's heart was as large as his brain. His love for humanity was inherent. He touched all sides of humanity, so to speak. The hundreds of poor, toil worn men, who yesterday passed through the crowd to take a last look at that worn countenance, were moved by no mere curiosity. They came there not to gaze upon the face of the great journalist or politician, but because he had always been the poor man's friend, the sympathetic champion of the workingman, who had struggled through their experiences and never forgot their claims. All his public acts were directed by the same impulses, and it enlisted him in the service of very many causes. Not only did it inspire his life long war with oppression, vice and wickedness of every kind, but it made him unspeakably generous. Perhaps he erred on the side of mercy against justice; but if a man must err at all, that is a good side to err on. Whatever may have been the mistakes of him who lies dead before us, there was no mistake in the main current of the principle which characterized his life, and therein is a lesson for us also. How faithfully he did his work and lead his life it is superfluous for me to say. It was an eminently practical one. What various interests of art, of labor, of education, of temperance, of domestic policy, of freedom, go mourning for him to-day. Wielding the mighty power of the mightiest engine of the times, placed in the editorial chair that he was, it is no light thing to say that however strongly, some may think severely, he used his pen as the instrument of his thoughts and principles, he never debased it as a stimulus of impurity or made it the vehicle of a single social wrong. While Horace Greeley had many antagonists, he had few if any enemies. And may I not, without violating any of the proprieties of this occasion, express my satisfaction that while political differences lay sealed within these inclosed lids, the highest representation of the nation to-day here bows his head in honor of the thinker, the worker, the patriot and man." (Attempted applause which was suppressed.)

The address was followed by an earnest prayer and another hymn, "Angels ever bright and fair." Rev. Mr. Chapin then pronounced the benediction, and the choir sang a beautiful and touching chant, "O what is life?"

PROCESSION FROM THE CHURCH.

The procession moved down Fifth avenue in the following order, the police having previously cleared the roadway from curb to curb:

Mounted police, Broadway squad.
Superintendent Kelso, Mayor Hall, Inspectors Dilks and Walling.
Fourth Precinct police, Captain Ullman, one hundred members.
Fire Department, under command of Engineer Shay.
Rev. Dr. Pullman, officiating clergyman at the grave.
The Pall Bearers:

Chief Justice Chase,
Senator Trumbull,
Rev. Dr. Bright,
D. W. Bruce,
Dudley S. Gregory,
Hon. Wm. M. Evarts,
Senator Fenton,
Robert Bonner,
Peter C. Baker,
Charles Storrs,
Thurlow Weed,
J. Chamberlin,
William Orton,
Sinclair Tousey,
H. J. Johnson,
John E. Williams,
Erastus Brooks,
R. M. Hoe,
J. G. Lightbody,
John R. Storrs.

Hearse.
Ida and Gabrielle Greeley, and other mourners in carriages.
The President of the United States, Vice President Colfax, and Vice President elect, Henry Wilson, in an open landau, surrounded by fifty policemen as a guard of honor.
Governor Hoffman and Governors of adjoining States.
The *Tribune* editorial and reportorial staff.
Typographical Society.
Union League Club.
Members of the Common Council.
Heads of Departments.
Distinguished officials from adjoining cities, in carriages, two deep, to the number of eighty-five.
Members of the Liberal Republican General Committee.
Union Republican General Committee.
Tammany Hall General Committee.
Simon Cameron Association.
Sons of Temperance.
Delegations from Arcadian, Lotos, Farmers, and Rural Clubs, and American Institute.
Citizens generally.

No music was in the line, but the procession, as it slowly moved along the avenue, presented a magnificently imposing appearance. The doorsteps of all the houses along the avenue without exception were thickly crowded, the windows and balconies were full and the hotels, club houses and public buildings of all kinds presented a sea of human faces. The gathering was greater than the multitude which welcomed the Grand Duke Alexis or watched the funeral of Abraham Lincoln. From Dr. Chapin's church to Madison Square, a distance of just a mile, the avenue was nearly blockaded. On the outer edge of the sidewalk the crowd were huddled two and three deep. On the walk within there was barely room to pass. In Madison square, and on the space before the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the concourse was still greater. All along Broadway from Fourteenth street, through which the procession moved to Hamilton ferry, there was a dense mass of people. About Bowling Green, the Battery and Ferry House the crowd still stood patiently waiting. On the Brooklyn side the same scenes were repeated. Along Union street to Fourth avenue, and down the avenue to the cemetery, stretched the wonderful double lines of watchers.

THE SCENE AT THE CEMETERY.

At Greenwood there was a still more surprising sight. Here an enormous concourse had gathered, standing about the entrance gates and fringing the winding roads, and concentrating about the open grave, so that the mourners, when the cortege arrived, had the greatest difficulty in following the hearse.

DECORATIONS OF THE CHURCH.

The building had been appropriately decorated. Over the door in front hung a flag draped up with black. In the vestibule was a portrait of Greeley, with crape around the frame. The screen behind the pulpit was covered with black cloth, hanging in graceful folds and relieved by festoons, while from the top of it depended graceful strings of smilax. The pulpit itself and rail in front were fully draped. Drapery ran around the top of the galleries, and from bracket to bracket along the side walls. Lengths of serge dropped from the center of the ceiling to the spring of each arch, twined about the columns and hung from the pinnacles of the organ. The clock—stopped at ten minutes before seven, the hour of Greeley's death—was surrounded with black, and above it in a green wreath was a white cross of flowers. The pew which Greeley used to occupy, about midway of the north aisle, next the wall, was draped with crape. The figure, in flowers, of a lyre, with broken strings, hung at the head. The seat was thickly strewn with white flowers, Camellias being placed in the spot which Greeley himself used to occupy. This pew will be left empty for thirty days. The most remarkable decorations of the church, however, were the flowers. There was a beautiful appropriateness and general significance in many of the devices which surrounded his bier, at the back of the pulpit door. "It was done," with which his great life closed, was a wreath of white, a fit emblem of the rich harvest the keen sycle of death has so lately reaped. Below this was a shield of white flowers, with the arms of the State of New York in purple blossoms, the gift of the Common Council. Still below the last an ax and a pen were arranged in the form of a cross. A magnificent arch of white flowers, presented by the ladies of Dr. Chapin's congregation, spanned the pulpit over the speaker's head. On its white ground was wrought in crimson blossoms the legend, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." Around these words, "It is done," were repeated again and again in decorations and all sorts of devices. At the right of the pulpit stood another gift from the Common Council, a large stand, of which the whole top was composed of the choicest flowers, rose-buds, and camellias, and tuberoses, surmounted by a crown wrought from the same lovely blossoms. A similar stand and crown was the gift of Mayor Hall, and another came from the Lincoln Club. The Lotos, the Union League and the *Herald* clubs were represented by appropriate offerings. From the German Greeley and Brown Club came an immense quill, wrought in the choicest flowers. One of the most remarkable of the tributes was a plow composed of camelias and white roses, with a ground work of violets and other modest blossoms. This beautiful design was the gift of the *Tribune* employees. Among the most conspicuous offerings was a magnificent floral tablet three and a half feet wide, standing about six feet from the floor, and presenting the appearance of a picture supported by columns, of which the frame consisted of violets and tea rose buds. The ground of the tablet was formed of the choicest white flowers, inscribed at the top with the words "It is done." In the center, "I know that my Redeemer liveth." On the reverse were the letters "H. G.," and the motto "In memoriam." The inscriptions were in red flowers. This tablet was presented by the *Tribune* Association. About the coffin itself were arranged the choicest gifts of personal friends. The air was full of the sweet breath of flowers; they were thick under the feet which trod so reverently as they bore him away; they filled every available space with their beauty. Among the many significant emblems displayed at the funeral was a simple wreath of dry leaves, with violets intertwined sent by Whitelaw Reid to the Misses Greeley, with a brief expression of sympathy. The Misses Greeley with their own hands bound a wreath about the coffin of their father, as from one who to the last had his confidence and love.

Thurlow Weed was a pall bearer at his own request. Dudley S. Gregory, also a pall bearer, was the man who loaned Greeley the thousand dollars with which he started the *Tribune*. About one hundred and twenty carriages followed the remains to Greenwood. The body was deposited in Mrs. Greeley's lot. There were no ceremonies of any kind further than the laying of the body in its last resting place.

RUSH FOR ADMISSION TO THE CHURCH.

The application for tickets to Dr. Chapin's church to-day exceeded fifteen thousand, and the number of tickets issued were fifteen hundred in excess of the capacity of the house. Many thousands visited the church after services to inspect the decorations.

MANIFESTATIONS OF RESPECT.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Despatches from many cities in New England and the Middle States to-day say that flags were placed at half-mast, bells tolled and appropriate services held in memory of Greeley.

BOSTON, December 4.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives to-day passed resolutions eulogistic of Horace Greeley and sympathizing with his bereaved daughters. The resolutions were sent to the Senate under suspension of the rules.

BUFFALO, December 4.—The flags of public and private buildings were displayed at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley. The Board of Trade passed resolutions highly eulogistic of the founder of the *Tribune*.

ALBANY, December 4.—The Senate to-day adopted resolutions expressive of the eminent services of Greeley, and sympathy with his bereaved family, and then adjourned, in respect to his memory, during the progress of the obsequies.

LETTER FROM WHITTIER, THE POET.

NEW YORK, December 4.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the following:

AMESBURY, 2d Twelfth Month, 1872.—*My Dear Friend, E. A. Chapin*: Were it in my power, I would be present at the last service of love and respect for our dear and mutual friend, Horace Greeley. My heart is full of sadness. The events of thirty years crowd upon me—all things wherein we have acted together or differed as friends—differed without impeachment of motive or decrease of respect. All that time I have known him as an educator of the people in liberty, temperance, integrity, economy and industry, uniformly taking the side of the poor enslaved or the suffering of every color and nationality. When I heard of his death there mingled with my grief a feeling of gratitude that I had been preserved from saying one word, through partisan zeal or difference of opinion, which could add bitterness to his life; that I had none of late remorse over the dead for unkindness to the living, which is one of the saddest burdens of humanity. I could not refrain from this hasty expression of my sympathy with one who, more, perhaps, than any other has enjoyed the love and confidence of the great editor. No words of praise are needed. They would be lost in the general eulogy. With common consent he will take his place in the Valhalla of American worthies as one of the greatest and best.

I am truly, thy friend,
[Signed] JOHN G. WHITTIER.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1872.

EFFORTS TO STAY EXECUTION.

The counsel for Henry Rogers, and District Attorney Britten, of Brooklyn, appeared before Governor Hoffman to-day relative to the stay of proceedings in the case of Rodgers. The Governor directed that preparations for the execution of the accused on Friday be made, and if he saw reason to interpose he would telegraph from Sing Sing to-morrow.

MRS. GREELEY'S WILL.

From an examination of Mrs. Greeley's will it appears that she appointed Mr. Greeley executor and Ida Greeley executrix. She bequeaths to her husband all her pictures and statuary, a rare and valuable collection, and instructs Ida Greeley to appropriate one hundred dollars for the purchase of some additional memento of her affection for her husband. In case of Mr. Greeley's dying, or marrying again, Mrs. Greeley's real estate is not to be sold, nor the principal of the property used by either of the children without the joint consent of Ida Greeley and Judge Hart. Mrs. Greeley had a policy of life insurance on Mr. Greeley's life to the amount of $10,000 to $20,000. It is also stated that she owned some *Tribune* shares and various other stocks, beside the real estate.

CASE DEFERRED.

The case of President Graham, of the Wallkill Bank of Middletown, for embezzlement, has been postponed till Friday and the bail reduced to $5,000.

RAILWAY STABLES BURNED.

The loss by the burning of the Bushwich avenue railroad stables, Brooklyn, is $55,000. Seventy-five horses were burned to death.

ANOTHER BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISE.

A rumor is current that A. T. Stewart has purchased the ground lately occupied by the New Haven Railroad Company for the purpose of erecting thereon a building for the accommodation of young men similar to that which he has just built for working women.

RECEPTION TO MINISTER WASHBURNE.

A reception was given to Hon. E. B. Washburne to-night by the Union League Club. The rooms were crowded with a distinguished company, including Gov. Jewell, Gens. McDowell, Gilmore, Byrnes and Barnard, Admiral Rowan, Earl of Caithness, and numerous city magnates. Mr. Washburne was introduced by Hon. W. M. Evarts, who greeted him on the behalf of citizens of New York and expressed their appreciation of the honor he had done the United States in most trying circumstances. Mr. Washburne thanked the assemblage for the cordial welcome, and was gratified by the approval of his fellow countrymen. He returned a better American than ever, and felt prouder of his country for the eminence it had attained. E. C. Corodin made a brief address. A sumptuous repast was then served. President Grant was not present, having come to New York to Greeley's funeral and not to attend any festivities.

Political Rupture at Boston

BOSTON, December 4.—The city Republican Convention at its late meeting to nominate candidates for Aldermen, adopted and subsequently reaffirmed a resolution to confine its nomination within the Republican party. Henry L. Pierce, Republican nominee for Mayor of Boston, dissents from this position and declines the candidacy, saying in his letter that every citizen has a deep interest in the welfare of the city, and all are entitled, irrespective of their political opinions, to a fair representation in the municipal government.

Ohio Horticultural Society Meeting.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, OHIO, December 4, 1872.

The winter meeting of the State Horticultural Society met in this city to-day. The attendance is large and the display exceedingly fine. Dr. Warden, President of the Society, presided. Hon. John O'Neil delivers the address of welcome this evening. The epizootic is assuming a fatal form, several valuable horses having died since Sunday.

North American Bee Keepers' Society.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 4.—The second annual session of the North American Bee Keepers' Society met at the Supreme Court room at nine o'clock. The meeting was called to order by the Vice President, Rev. C. Fletcher Clarke, of Guelph, Ontario, Canada. He said that the President had informed him that he would not be present and had requested him to preside. A business committee was appointed. A paper on the objects of the association was read and referred.

Centennial Commission Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—At a general meeting of the Centennial Commission to-day commissioners from twenty-seven States were present. A report from the Executive Committee was accepted. A design for a seal was adopted. The Commission reported resolutions on the death of the late William Prescott Smith.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

Ballots Cast for President and Vice President.

Maryland and Tennessee for Hendricks--Georgia Vote Scattering--Missouri Undecided.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, December 4.—The Presidential Electors reassembled in the Senate Chamber at 12 o'clock M., and with a proper amount of solemnity all cast their votes for U. S. Grant for President, and Henry Wilson for Vice President.

New York.

ALBANY, December 4.—The Electoral College to-day reassembled and cast thirty-five ballots for Grant and Wilson. Fred. Douglass was appointed as messenger to convey the vote to Washington. Resolutions appropriate to the death of Horace Greeley were adopted.

Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, December 4.—The Electoral College met to-day and cast a unanimous vote for Hendricks, of Indiana, for President. Suitable resolutions were prepared on the death of Horace Greeley.

Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., December 4.—The Secretary of State to-day declared the Grant Electors elected in this State by majorities ranging from three thousand to four thousand. The Electors met at the State House and cast the vote for Grant.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 4.—The Electoral College met to-day and cast the vote of the State for Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and Gratz Brown for Vice President. Mr. Gordon, of Maury, was chosen messenger to carry the vote to Washington. Resolutions in honor of Mr. Greeley were adopted.

Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., December 4.—The Electors for President and Vice President assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives this morning at ten o'clock. Major Jonathan W. Gordon was called to the chair, and J. Y. Allison appointed secretary. After some preliminary remarks the vote was cast for Grant and Wilson in the regular way. Appropriate resolutions on the death of Horace Greeley, offered by Mr. Ellis, were adopted with deep feeling.

Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., December 4.—The electoral vote of Georgia was cast to-day with the following result: For President, B. Gratz Brown, six; Horace Greeley, three; Charles Jenkins, of Georgia, two. For Vice President, B. Gratz Brown, five, Gen. A. H. Colquit, of Georgia, five; Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, one.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, December 4.—The Electoral College of Massachusetts met to-day and cast a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, December 4.—The Connecticut Presidential Electors met to-day and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—The Electoral College of Pennsylvania met at Harrisburg to-day and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

New Hampshire.

CONCORD, December 4.—The Electoral College of this State to-day cast a unanimous vote for Grant and Wilson.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, December 4.—The Presidential Electors met at Bristol this afternoon and cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, December 4.—The Presidential Electors to-day cast the vote of the State for Grant and Wilson.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—The Electoral College of Missouri met at Jefferson City this afternoon. After filling vacancies and adopting resolutions in respect to the memory of Horace Greeley, adjourned till evening. It is said the difference of opinion among the electors is as to who the vote shall be cast for, and the decision is not expected till a late hour.

ST. LOUIS, December 5.—The Electoral College in the night session reached no decision as to how the vote should be cast, and adjourned till to-morrow.

Iowa.

CHICAGO, December 4.—The Presidential Electors of Iowa met at the capital to-day, and cast the vote for Grant and Wilson, and appointed Elijah Model messenger to carry the result to Washington.

Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., December 4.—The Presidential Electors met here to-day, and cast the vote for Grant and Wilson.

CRIMES.

Case of Suicide or Murder—The Victim a Stranger.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VALPARAISO, IND., December 4, 1872.

The dead body of a man was this morning found in a grove near town. From all appearances, before entering the grove he had made two unsuccessful attempts at suicide by butting his head against the fence, after which he went into the grove and tied his scarf to a limb of a small tree and around his neck, then laid himself down and died partially suspended. He is an entire stranger here, no person as yet having recognized him. He is a rather large and well built man, about thirty-five years of age, hair and beard sandy. Some people here are of the opinion that there has been foul play in this case. The Coroner's verdict has not yet been rendered.

An Insane Woman Murderously Assaults Her Former Lover.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, December 4, 1872.

Bridget Sullivan, who assaulted and cut a former lover named Griffet one night last summer, made a second assault upon him to-night in a magistrate's office, Griffet having had her arrested for threatening his life. The instrument used was a huge butcher knife and a bad wound the result. The woman, who is undoubtedly insane, was at once arrested and locked up in jail. She expressed regret that she had not killed the young man.

Murder by a Policeman.

CORSICANA, TEXAS, December 4.—Mr. Edward Bennett, a citizen of some prominence, was fatally shot last night by policeman Wallace. The murderer was killed this morning while attempting to escape from his guards.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Last Rail Laid on the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 4, 1872.

The last rail was laid on the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road to-day. The first passenger train will run through to Ashtabula on Friday.

The Painesville and Youngstown narrow gauge road is being pushed to completion as fast as the weather will permit. Large forces are at work along the line. About fifteen miles of the south end is now ready for the ties. Twelve miles of the north end has been running successfully for several months.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will fall in Wisconsin and on Lake Michigan, with southerly winds, cloudy weather and light snow, and cloudy weather extending thence to the lower Ohio valley, followed to-morrow by occasional snow and northwesterly winds. In the further Northwest, northwesterly winds, cold and clearing weather. In the Gulf and South Atlantic States partly cloudy weather, light variable southerly to northerly winds, the latter veering to easterly on the Gulf with light rain in Michigan. Over the lower lakes and in Canada southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, increasing temperature to-morrow, with diminishing pressure. In the New England and Middle States fair weather, increasing temperature, diminishing pressure and southerly winds.

Suicide at Greensburg, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBURG, PA., December 4, 1872.

A man named John Miller, from Buffalo, New York, committed suicide last night about ten o'clock at the Laird House, in this place, by taking prussic acid. He is about forty years old, well dressed, and of gentlemanly appearance. He stated during yesterday that he was looking for work and could not obtain it. He went to the clerk of the Laird House and threw him down two half dollars, saying he was a little short, and wished to pay for his supper and lodging. The clerk asked him if he did not wish breakfast; he said "No." The clerk then gave him twenty-five cents back. He thanked him, and seemed very friendly until he went to retire, and while in his room committed the deed. He was discovered by his moans and hallowing, but too late to offer any assistance. He left a note stating that he trusted in God, and would not steal nor beg; could not obtain work, and took the above remedy to put an end to himself. He also stated that he belonged to Odd Fellow Lodge No. 196, Buffalo, N. Y., and was a blacksmith by trade. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The Virginia Legislature.

RICHMOND, VA., December 4.—The General Assembly met to-day. The Governor's message represents education and the finances flourishing. It recommends a thorough system of immigration, with State aid, and thinks the general government ought not to undertake the completion of the James River and Kanawha canal, but might lend the aid of its credit on safe conditions. Both houses adopted resolutions of respect to the memory of Greeley.

The Epizootic in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—The horse disease spread somewhat to-day, and a few cases were reported in some of the street railroad stables and among private horses, but the malady has not yet assumed a violent form, nor has business been interrupted in the slightest degree. The sick horses in transfer companies' stables, both here and in East St. Louis, are improving, and but few new cases are reported to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The epizootic has reached Little Rock, Ark., in a mild form.

In the Federal Court at New Orleans, the case of Kellogg vs. Warmouth was concluded by counsel. Judgment will be rendered on Friday, to which time the court adjourned in respect to Mr. Greeley.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

At a meeting of prominent educators in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, it was decided to take proper steps for having the system of education as practiced in Ohio, fully represented at the Vienna Exposition.

The Ohio State Dental Association in session at Columbus, yesterday spent the day in discussing "The Burning Engine," and the best mode for preserving the eye-sight of dental practitioners.

The flags on the steamboats at the landing at Cincinnati yesterday were lowered and floated at half-mast, out of respect to the memory of Horace Greeley.

The flags in San Francisco were at half-mast yesterday in respect to Horace Greeley.

The celebrated Stanton ruby, claimed to be worth $200,000, was tested yesterday at San Francisco, and pronounced soft garnet, and worth about one hundred dollars.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Investigation of Revenue Defalcation.

Revision of Senate Committees.

Nut for the "Liberal" Senators.

Proposed Addition to the Navy.

Abolition of Revenue Offices.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

Penny Postage on Newspapers in the Place of Publication.

The Pending Steamboat Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1872.

The House Committee on Claims has appointed Messrs. Holman, Fry and Foster to investigate Commissioner Douglass's claim for reimbursement of a sum of about eleven thousand dollars lost by the defalcation of a subordinate several years since, and which he subsequently made up to the government. The Commissioner does not intend to press the claim, his loss having been made good, but the investigation will proceed for the purpose of clearing up certain charges which have been made against him in connection with the matter.

Revision of Senate Committees.

The committee for revision of standing committees of the Senate completed its labors this afternoon, and will report to the Senate to-morrow. The assignment is understood to realize general expectation, and to confer chairmanships of important committees only to Republicans who acted with the party during the recent campaign and supported its candidates. Under the new arrangement Edmunds will become chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Pratt of Pensions, Windom of Contingent Expenses, and Flanagan of Mines and Mining. Tipton has no chairmanship to vacate. The most interesting feature of the situation is the disposition which the Liberal Republican Senators will make of themselves under the circumstances, since they must either accept such positions on the committees as the Democrats choose to assign, and thus openly affiliate with them, or decline all service and representation on committees. Only one place on the Committee on Foreign Relations being usually allowed to the minority, it will be necessary for Mr. Casserly to withdraw if Mr. Schurz should desire to continue longer on the committee. It is regarded as doubtful to-night if Liberals will accept positions on any committees during the present session.

The Proposed New War Vessels.

The House debate on the sloops of war bill this afternoon disclosed the fact that there is a substantial agreement as to the necessity of the proposed addition to the navy, and that the only important difference of opinion is on the question of building vessels in private yards. It is believed by those who have canvassed the House with some care, that Mr. Hale's amendment, requiring five of the vessels to be built in private yards, has a good chance of success, though the preference of Secretary Robeson is understood to be in favor of leaving to his discretion and future decision the selection of the place of construction. If compelled by law to build vessels in private yards, the Secretary anticipates fraudulent bids, irresponsible contractors, and a repetition of the evils developed in raising a navy during the rebellion. Representative Randall's substitute, pending when the House adjourned, requires the ten vessels to be all built in private yards, according to plans, models and specifications, and within estimates approved by a board of nine naval architects.

Abolition of Revenue Assessors.

Commissioner Douglass's bill for the abolition of the offices of assessor and assistant assessor of internal revenue will probable be reported in the House to-morrow and disposed of before the end of the week, unless cut off by adjournment till Monday. Ex-Commissioner Rollins and Secretary Boutwell were before the Committee of Ways and Means this morning, explaining and advocating the bill, and ex-Commissioner Orton and Supervisors Simmons and Tutton will appear in the same cause to-morrow. Thus far there has been little difference of opinion developed among the committee concerning the measure, and it is expected to pass the House without serious opposition and become a law before the holidays.

The District Improvements.

The action of the House to-day upon Roosevelt's resolution is considered unfavorable to the Board of Public Works of this city, and indicates that a strong and honest case must be made out before Congress will give much assistance in paying for recent extensive improvements. The strength of the vote sustaining Roosevelt was altogether unexpected, and was made up of some of the best Republican material. Among those voting with the Democrats in favor of the resolution, were Ambler, Ames, Coburn, Finkelnburg, Scofield and Willard. The Committee on Appropriations heard to-day representations of the board in favor of the payment by the goverment for improvements in front of the federal property in this city, which will require about one million and a half of dollars. The board asks that government property shall share the expense proportionately with that of private citizens, and it is probable that the committee will agree to the main points of the request.

The Postal Telegraph Bill.

Mr. Gardiner Hubbard is in town, and his postal telegraph bill, in a modified form, will be reported to the House next week by the Committee on Appropriations.

Credit Mobilier Investigation.

The Credit Mobilier investigating committee will probably meet to-morrow morning, and lay out a plan of action. Considerable interest has been developed by the efforts of Judge Black, counsel for McComb, to have the investigation suspended, postponed, or in some way arranged without further publicity at present. Mr. Black yesterday made overtures of this character to Mr. Ames, which were promptly declined, and the investigation will doubtless go forward at once.

A New Postal Order.

The Postmaster General has directed that each copy of the *Congressional Globe* delivered to subscribers in this city be prepaid at the rate of one cent for each two ounces. Members of Congress, of course, do not pay, but those who receive the paper on their order do. This construction of the law is to be inforced for all newspapers delivered in the city where published. In the case of the *Globe*, as the size of the paper varies nearly every day, the rates of prepayment required continually vary and the rule works great inconvenience all round. This, with the ruling requiring double the unpaid rate on letters paid in part, is giving great and general dissatisfaction.

Elevation of the Post-office Building.

Mr. Mullett has prepared plans and views of the elevation of the general postoffice building as it will appear if raised in the manner he proposes. The raising of the building, so as to admit of a new story under the whole, he estimates to cost fifty thousand dollars. The putting in of this new story, and the addition of an attic story, will afford sufficient room for the department for a long time to come.

Senator Sumner.

Senator Sumner suffered a severe attack of his old difficulty of the heart last night, but was attending to his duties as usual to-day.

The Steamboat Bill.

Several members of the Executive Committee of the National Association of steamboat owners have arrived. They will ask the immediate passage of the new steamboat bill pending in the Senate. In this they will be opposed by the Treasury.

Later About Senate Committees.

The Senate Caucus Committee have agreed in arranging the new committees to leave as many vacancies as the Liberals and Democrats together held, and then leave the selection to the Democrats. This will probably result in leaving the Liberals where they now are, except where there is a chairman. This, it is thought, will leave Schurz with Casserly on the Foreign Affairs, and Fenton, as now, with Bayard on the Finance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1872.

THE LOSS OF THE MISSOURI—FINDING OF THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The Treasury Department has received the official report of the Court of Inquiry, held at Nassau, N. P., regarding the loss of the steamer Missouri, which was burnt off Abaco, Oct. 28th. The evidence is very voluminous, consisting of the testimony of most of the crew and officers saved. The Court finds: First, that the vessel was hurriedly put to sea, and although fitted with new boilers and newly repaired machinery, no trial trip took place for the purpose of testing them. Second, that the filling for the boilers was found to be either wanting or defective on the day appointed for sailing, and as there can be little doubt that the fire originated from the heating of the boiler, it can scarcely be questioned that the work of filling was imperfectly executed. Third, that the Missouri was not provided with a sufficient number of boats, and such boats as she had were so secured as to be found difficult to be lowered. Fourth, that on the alarm of fire all was confusion; that there was no discipline, no organization or combined effort to save life; that each man acted independently to save his own life, and that no attempt was made to save the lives of female passengers.

RETRENCHMENT IN REVENUE BUREAU.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with Ex-commissioners Rollins and others, appeared this morning before the Ways and Means Committee, warmly pressing the new bill of the Commissioner for the abolition of the whole system of Assessors and Assistant Assessors, and imposing the duties of those offices upon Collectors and Deputy Collectors. The Secretary of the Treasury was also present on the same business. The indications are that the bill in substance will be reported by the Committee and be passed by the House.

CHAIRMEN OF HOUSE COMMITTEES.

Efforts are likely to be renewed to unseat the three Liberal Republican chairmen of House committees, Banks, Blair and Farnsworth. Both the Republican organs of this city to-day express dissatisfaction with the continuance of these gentlemen in their official positions as chairmen of committees. The *Republican* attributes the vote of the House last Monday against accepting the resignation of Banks to the argument of Brooks, and censures the Republican members for following his counsel. There is a warm feeling on the subject, because the action in the House is regarded as an implied censure on the Senate in the case of Trumbull, Sumner, and others. The Republican Senatorial caucus has been postponed till to-morrow. The action of the committee of five, appointed yesterday, has not authentically transpired. The opinion, however, is freely expressed that Trumbull, Fenton, and Rice will lose the chairmanship of their respective committees, but that the minority will have a liberal representation therein.

SUMNER ATTACKED WITH HEART DISEASE.

Senator Sumner was seized with a rather sharp attack of his complaint, heart disease, while in the street last night. His friends have warmly urged his cessation from all Senatorial labors, but he was in his seat to-day at the opening of the session.

Fire in East St. Louis—Loss $18,000.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—A fire in East St. Louis this afternoon burned the Green Tree tavern on Broadway, owned and occupied by John Herman; also five small frame houses and stables adjoining. Loss about $18,000. Insured for $3,000 each in the Continental and Underwriters, of New York, and a small amount in St. Louis companies. A disastrous conflagration was threatened at one time and engines were sent from this city, which did effective service.

ST. LOUIS, December 4.—The building, No. 204 Second street, occupied by Allison & Schultz, druggists' supplies, caught fire at half past ten to-night and was completely gutted. Loss estimated at about $10,000. Insurance not ascertained. The Boatman's Bank, adjoining on the south, and one or two buildings in the rear, slightly damaged by water.

Coolie Slaves for Cuba—Blood Hounds for Pursuing Negroes.

HAVANA, December 4.—The steamer Fatchoy has arrived with one thousand coolies, who were sold previous to the arrival of the steamer. The *Eco* newspaper, published in Sancto Espiritus, announces the arrival there of ten blood hounds, to be used in capturing negroes still remaining in the mountains near that city. The hounds were purchased by order of the Commanding General.

Episcopal Bishop Elected.

BOSTON, December 4.—The Protestant Episcopal Churches of Massachusetts to-day held a special Convention, and elected Rev. Benj. I. Haight, of New York, Bishop, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Bishop Eastburn.

THE COYOTE.

A Lively Description of a Strange Beast.

[From the Georgetown (Col.) Miner, November 21.]

The coyote is an inhabitant of the north and southwest of the United States and Mexico, it is found from Mexico to the Saskatchewan. It is from thirty-five to forty inches long, with a tail large and bushy, about fifteen inches long with large ears, a sharp, fox-like muzzle, four toes on each foot, and on the fore feet a sharp claw on the inside, two inches above the ground attached to the rudimentary thumb. In color it is usually of a dull, yellowish gray, with black cloudings, the under parts of a dirty white. It is very fleet on foot, and can outrun almost every other animal in the same range. Naturalists call it Canis latravis, or Lyciscus latravis, meaning the thieving wolf—a fit name for this stealing rogue.

We lately saw an article in the Evans *Journal* by J. W. Steele, giving an account of the coyote. He differs from most naturalists, in making him slow of foot. An old pioneer informs us, that like all the wolf and fox tribes, they are fleet of foot, but be this as it may, they are remarkable for their cunning, and thieving propensities. He, in common with all his tribe, eats almost anything that come in his way. A number of them will sometimes attack a lonely buffalo, and after dogging and molesting him for days, together will wound him and bring him to the ground. He is fond of eggs, and of birds, and by his ingenuity makes out to capture them. But the great business of his life is to steal, he will steal everything that comes in his way.

Mr. Steele says he will gnaw the twisted lariat from the pony's neck, and drag away the saddle and chew it up beyond recognition by its owner. He will enter into the open barrack window and steal the accoutrements from the soldier's bed-post, and his shoes from under his pillow. He will walk backward and drag a dry hide a mile from where he found it. It would seem that he does not steal these things for food, but he steals as some men do, because he is a theif by nature. His howl, or bark, is very peculiar, and he keeps it up all night, to the great discomfort of the campers. These animals have their homes only on the plains and open prairies. The coyote figures largely in the legends of the old pioneers, who crossed the plains before the age of railroads. But like the Indian, the elk, and the buffalo, he is fast disappearing.

More Captives Returned by the Kiowas.

[Lawrence (Kansas) Republican Journal, November 26.]

Superintendent Hoag is in receipt of letters from Agent Tatum, at Fort Sill, under date of the 15th inst., announcing that the noted Kiowa chief, Horseback, had brought in two more white children. They were obtained from the Quahada Camanches. One of them is a boy, aged twelve years, who says that his name is Adolph Cohn, a German boy, captured by the New Mexican Apaches, near San Antonio, Texas. The other boy's age is not given by the agent, but is probably thirteen or fourteen. He cannot remember his parents' names, further than that they were called John and Sarah. He says that his mother was killed when he was taken, but that his father was away from home. Other persons were killed when he was captured. All he remembers of the place is that it was near a military post and mountains. He cannot speak English, and thinks he has been with the Indians ten years, though Agent Tatum doubts if he has been a captive so long as that. When the boys are properly clothed they will be sent to school. Horseback was extremely desirous of exchanging these white captives for some relatives of his recently captured by General Mackenzie. He named over nineteen women and children, and one or more of whom he would like to exchange for. Among the women the untutored Indian mentioned his mother-in-law. Agent Tatum told him he would use his influence with the government, and perhaps some system of exchange might be adopted.

A German Prince in an Awkward Predicament.

Simultaneously with the exciting constitutional conflict in the most important kingdom of the Germanic Confederation, a struggle, no less exciting in its own way, has been going on in a less prominent member of the German family. The Prince of Lippe-Detmold has been placed by his subjects in a most awkward position. Provisions are made for governing the country constitutionally. Lippe-Detmold, like larger States, has a Parliament to which somewhat important functions are assigned. But unfortunately, the inhabitants will have naught to do with the Parliament. In one district, no representatives are elected; the representatives elected will not attend, and so the Kaiser, when he goes to open Parliament, finds nothing but empty benches before him. Under these painful circumstances he has applied to his royal cousin of Prussia for assistance, and in response the Emperor has sent an able administrator in the person of Minister Flotwell. Thus re-enforced the Prince bids defiance to his recalcitrant subjects. A few days ago he published a proclamation in which after enumerating the sins of his subjects, he declared that in future he would govern without any Parliament, and on his own responsibility.

Boiler Scale.

Many substances are employed for the purpose of preventing the formation of scale in boilers. Among these, some act chemically, as soda ash, chloride of barium, carbonate of ammonia, chloride of ammonia and tannin, or extract of oak bark. Sawdust from mahogany and from the wood of cone-bearing trees acts in part mechanically, but the slime it produces in the boiler often passes over into the valve-chambers and cylinders, and causes serious trouble. Clay free from sand is said to have been used with success, but it also at times passes over into the cylinder. Starch and potatoes have been used for a long time, and now molasses is recommended. Dye-wood extracts, bran and chiccory act by the starch and glucose they contain. Fats and tar are also used, but many deny their efficiency.—*Scribner's for December.*

THE ingenuity of the "heathen Chinee" has lately been manifested in a somewhat novel form. For some time past the Great Northern Telegraph Company have been greatly mystified by numerous sudden breaks in their deep sea cables between Shanghai and Hong-kong and Shanghai and Nagasaki, in Japan. In all no less than thirty-five stoppages occurred in about a year, caused by actual breaks. An investigation disclosed the facts that these breaks were a wilful, and further inquiry resulted in proving that some adroit Chinese thieves were making a living by fishing up the cables, cutting them and selling the pieces. In some cases they *reel* the cable so as to enable it to *grow*. A visit by the police to the villages in the vicinity of Shanghai resulted in finding pieces of cable in most of the native old iron and junk shops. In one place a mile and half of cable was found. After much inquiry all the thefts were traced to an old Chinaman and his wife, who made a living by dredging the harbor of Shanghai for what they could find. They pretended not to know the use of the cable, and, in explanation of their clandestine sales, they pretended that they thought the cable had been laid by dishonest persons, and that they were afraid of being caught disposing of it in the city.

AN enterprising citizen of Boston has invented a new brick-making machine which promises to reduce the cost of rebuilding the burnt portion of that city. It will make from twenty-five thousand to forty thousand brick per day, all perfectly rectangular, with all the edges and corners sharply defined. It has a surface equal to face brick, and all are of such hardness as to be handled without injury and baked to any height. Each brick is one solid mass, having no layers or grain. The mechanism of the machine is extremely simple; the moulds are entirely out of harm's way, and no derangement is likely to occur. The clay for every brick is deposited in a single mass, and uniform texture and freedom from cracks and scalings is secured. Clay from any locality can be worked, and the mechanical movements are so arranged that the machine works with great ease and regularity, and entirely free from strains and shocks. If repairs are necessary, the worn parts can be duplicated at small expense and in a short time. It is a low-cost machine, and requires but about ten horse-power.

THE HUMAN FACE DIVINE.

The Traffic in People's Faces.

Some Curious Facts About the Sale of Photographs of Noted Men and Women.

[From the New York Mail.]

If in any part of the world an individual becomes famous as a preacher, a general, an editor, an author, singer or actor, his or her photograph immediately finds its way into the market. In this way an immense trade in human faces has sprung up, and here in New York we find whole shops devoted to their sale. Even these are subdivided into shops for card photographs of famous people; shops for stereoscopic views, for natural scenery, etc. Many books are now illustrated by photography, and the art has been applied to advertising. We are of the opinion the day will come when there will be photographic museums, when men of wealth and leisure will make large collections of photographs of eminent men and women.

In various parts of this country men are constantly at work taking views of natural scenery. A photographer in Burlington, Vt., spends all his time taking pictures of the Green Mountains and other wild and romantic scenery in that State. At the present moment a book is in course of preparation upon "The White Mountains in Winter," for which a large number of wonderful photographs of the snow and frost beauties of that famous locality were taken last winter. Artists are constantly at work picturing the beauties of the famed Yosemite Valley of California and the big trees; others have taken the awe inspiring Falls of Niagara in all their varying moods—winter, summer, night, sunshine, storm and moonlight.

Let us step into a shop for the sale of photographs in this city, and learn by what means the pictures of prominent men are taken, how they sell, etc. There is a great demand for a picture of A. T. Stewart, the merchant prince, but not a picture of him can be had—there are none in the market and never have been. Mr. Stewart declines to have his face photographed, mounted on a card and sold to the public. Rumor says that John Bright once sent him a polite request for his photograph, but he declined. There is no merchant in the United States whose picture would sell so well. People have an intense desire to see him. Why Mr. Stewart declines to be popularized is not known, but he probably does so for the purposes of self protection, that he may be able to go to Saratoga and about the country without being annoyed by people who seek employment or ask for money.

Mr. Stewart is not alone in his peculiarity. His great rival, H. B. Claflin, is in demand, but no picture of him can be had. After much urging Gurney was allowed to take a life-size portrait of him, which was added to the gallery of famous New York merchants and bankers. Some small copies of this picture were taken, and offered to the public. As soon as Mr. Claflin heard of the fact he made representations to Mr. Gurney which caused that artist to withdraw them. So there are none of this famous merchant to be had. The same facts are true of Jay Cooke, the well-known banker. A few of his pictures came before the public much in the same way as Mr. Claflin's, and he at once stopped the sale of them.

For a long time it was impossible to get a single picture of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. She always insisted upon being taken on the same card with her brother, Henry Ward Beecher. Many people wanted Mrs. Stowe by herself. After working for months, and by the use of a little strategy, a prominent dealer in New York succeeded in getting her picture. He offered a certain editor $6 if he would induce Mrs. Stowe to sit for her picture, which she finally did. The portrait thus procured was a very good one. Mrs. Stowe looks more and more like her famous brother as she grows older. The publication of her "True Story of Lord Byron" damaged her popularity immensely, and there was a great falling off in the sale of her pictures, which has never fully recovered. Her picture sells very well now.

It is not difficult to get pictures of all prominent actors and singers. These are public characters, and the more they are advertised the better. There is a constant demand for the pictures of actors and singers who have a national reputation, such as Booth, Joe Jefferson, Seebach, Ristori, Parepa-Rosa, Nilsson, etc. The sale of the pictures of actors always increases while they are playing, and then drops off. The call for pictures of local actors stops as soon as they leave the stage.

Among actors the sale of Edwin Booth's pictures takes the lead. More are sold of him than all the other actors in the United States. He is a particular favorite with the ladies. His face is perfectly pure in its expression, without the least trace of sensuality, and is also highly intelligent. It has a pensive, half sad expression, which bewitches the ladies, none of whom object to having his picture in their album.

Among women, Mr. Scott Siddons has the same expression of face, which is fascinating for all pure-minded men; and they purchase largely of her picture. Photographers say no woman ever appeared on the American stage who made a picture of such absolute perfection. Very few people ever care for the picture of Mrs. Scott Siddons's husband, and the only way she could float his face into the market was by having it put on the same card with herself. It is a curious fact, too, that there is no call for Mrs. Edwin Booth's picture.

Other husbands who have noted wives are just as unfortunate as Mr. Scott Siddons. Nobody ever calls for Prof. Stowe's picture, the husband of Harriet Beecher Stowe; nobody asks for Mr. Stanton's picture, the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and there was no sale for Ristori's husband until his picture was displayed in the shop windows as "Ristori's husband," when a few took pity on him and purchased.

There are more pictures sold of Henry Ward Beecher than of all the rest of the clergymen in the United States put together.

Of the editors, Horace Greeley sells more than all the rest of the editors in the country. Hundreds of different pictures have been taken, most of which are good, while some are excellent. The one he liked best is a card picture, representing his face in profile, as if it had been struck as a medallion. In less than a week after the Cincinnati Convention he was so pursued by the man with the camera that he had to go into hiding in the house of a friend, Mr. Storrs, in Brooklyn. The telegraph had hardly announced the nomination of B. Gratz Brown before a New York photographer started for St. Louis. The same was true of Hon. Henry Wilson.

Authors are now photographed as readily as actors or Presidents. A certain publishing house up town displays pictures of its book makers in the window, about which crowds of curious persons can be seen studying the shaggy face of Josh Billings, the handsome, clean cut features of John Hay; the pleasant, roguish eyes of Bret Harte, or the sober countenance of Mark Twain. It is difficult to get a good picture of George William Curtis, as he never visits photographers. Whittier is another difficult man to catch, although there are good photographs of him to be had.

KID GLOVES.

Interesting Information for the Ladies.

Ladies who button on their dainty hands and arms the exquisitely-fitting kid glove (often with six buttons, and less than three is not considered stylish) have little idea of what numerous processes the skin has undergone before ready in such perfect shape to wear. The best quality of skin used for the Paris market are raised in the district of Champagne, and really first-class gloves can be produced in limited quantities. For the lower grades of gloves the skins raised in the Southern parts of France, Germany, Austria and Italy are the best adapted. The skins undergo a great variety of difficult and delicate processes; preparing of the rough skins, the tanning, shaving, currying, bathing, reanimating, coloring, cutting, sewing and dressing, all of which must be done with the greatest care to prepare the skins for a first-class store. The most important part is the bathing and reanimating the skins. After bathing, dying and bleaching, they pass into the hands of the tireur, whose duty it is to select and assort them carefully, and according to their capacity for taking the different colors. This tireur spends a life-time in acquiring this knowledge, while to the inexperienced the skins look all alike. The dying over, they go to the cutter, who, after cutting them in long pieces, and marking with the size they are intended for, brings them at last into glove form by means of iron dies, placed under a heavy press, in which manner three or four gloves are stamped out at the same time. The glove is then ready for the sewing girl, who cannot finish more than two pairs a day, as every stitch is done by hand. After it is sewed it goes to the dressing-room, is there carefully and neatly folded, buttoned or hooked, and packed by the dozen in boxes ready for the trade. They vary in price, according to quality.

Chinese Mechanics.

There are no better carpenters, masons, or other handicraft men more expert or faithful to their employers than heathen Chinese. When a contractor engages to build a house, for example, he encloses the premises and sets up cooking apparatus to supply his hired workmen with regular meals at the economical rate. Having taken breakfast, they work till noon, rest one hour, and leave off at five P. M., and return to their homes. On leaving, each takes a ticket which admits him next morning. These tickets are daily vouchers of the artisan's presence. Counted up at any time a true account is rendered.

A man on the ground throws several bricks to another ten feet above, and he to another still higher. Thus the masons are supplied as they ascend with the wall. Instead of carrying morter in a hod, it is thrown by a shovel full from one story to another to any required elevation without spilling a particle, so expert are they by continual practice.

With a small brass wire made tense in a bow, notched on the lower side, they saw out artistically complicated puzzles that are surprising specimens of arts. Thus they excel in many ways our most skillful artists, almost without tools. In departments of science of which we suppose ourselves in advance of Orientals, they accomplish results quite beyond our comprehension. Some of their chemical accomplishments far out-general very learned gentlemen of world-wide celebrity. In short, mortifying as it is to make the confession, our wisest men of modern science don't know everything.

A Nut for the Philologists to Crack.

Japan, so long sealed to the researches of the learned world, is beginning to attract the attention of the students of every department of science. The philologists are now discussing the contents of an old book found in one of the bookstalls in that country. The characters were unknown to the Japanese. Oriental scholars who have compared them with ancient inscriptions, have decided that they are Phœnician, and that they belong to a very early age in the history of that people. It is said the letters on the Phœnician pattern, found in the rubbish beneath the foundations of the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, and on inscribed stones elsewhere, correspond exactly with the characters in this old book. What its contents may be the philologists have as yet kept from the public. As usual among the learned, a controversy has already sprung up in regard to this old book. Some Japanese scholars assert that it was an attempt by some learned pundit, a hundred years ago, to perpetrate a hoax on his almond-eyed fellow-citizens. But, if so, how could he have used the Phœnician character? The more general opinion is, that, in some of the early voyages of the Phœnicians, from the ports of the Red Sea to Japan, this book was left there, and it has survived, as a curiosity of past ages, to the present day.

Great Britain's Mineral Treasures.

The extraordinary wealth procured annually by Great Britain from her mines gives some idea of what may be realised by the development of our far greater mineral treasures. The annual return for 1871 of the mineral product of Great Britain, shows 2,760 coal mines produced 117,352,028 tons of coal, valued at $176,023,040 (gold, $5 to the pound sterling); 210 ironstone mines produced 16,334,888 tons of iron ore, valued at $38,352,960; 122 copper mines produced 97,127 tons of copper ore, valued at $1,935,590; 145 tin mines produced 16,272 tons of tin ore, valued at $5,154,170; 241 lead mines produced 93,965 tons of lead ore, valued at $5,778,850; and 47 zinc mines produced 17,736 tons of zinc ore, valued at $251,650. The total value of the mineral produce of the United Kingdom, in 1871, was $237,472,000. The metals obtained from the ores is valued at $100,898,850, and the value of the metals not smelted $185,710,615; total $286,609,465. This does not include building stones, lime, slates, common clay, and brick earths.

THE archæological resources of the United States are full of interest. The previously unexplored regions of Arizona and California are yielding their treasures, and probably of Mexican origin. Shell mounds continue to be found in California, and the skulls of the people buried in them are claimed to be unlike those of any existing Indian tribes. In Arizona and New Mexico evidences of ancient mining are reported to have been discovered in different parts of the State.

FUTURE OF PETROLEUM TRADE.

The Middlemen the Source of All the Trouble—A Better and Brighter Prospect.

[From the Parker City Transcript.]

Notwithstanding the present dead-lock in the oil business, there is nothing in its future prospects to alarm its friends.

That there has been for years an incubus hanging over and periodically threatening to annihilate it, is true; and those engaged in the business had come to regard that as the settled state of affairs—very unsatisfactory, injurious, and at times promising to be ruinous; but unavoidable, and one of the necessary adjuncts of a business which, from its earliest existence, has been accustomed to suffer under it—no remedy was thought of, because the evil was thought to be irremediable—in fact, was part of the business itself. Lately, however, it became so unbearable that a large number began to think that a great wrong, which could grow worse might possibly proceed from a cause beyond the ordinary laws of trade. Investigation developed the fact, to nearly all interested in the business, that they were the victims of different rings, not engaged in producing, but only manipulating the price of the product between the producer and the refiner. When the refiners bought oil they had no assurance that the refined petroleum made from high priced oil would not have to compete with that made from the low priced, in codsequence of some manipulation by—not the producers, but by the middle men. To protect themselves against the fatal working of this class, whose policy was destructive alike to the producers and the refiners, the latter combined for self-preservation, and showed the producers the road to their own independence and safety. If the refiners could, by coalition throw off the yoke of these market manipulators, why should not the producer? The lesson, though coming late, was heeded, and the result is a combination of producers, the like of which is unknown in any business in the world.

The oil producing interest is so nearly identical in all localities that there is no clashing whatever. That policy which benefits one section must be good for all. The two combinations—first, the refiners, then the producers—are in motion, and will grind out the middle men as between the upper and nether mill-stones. We will produce our oil, set a fair price on it, and they will take it, without the disastrous fluctuations which, in more than one way, threaten to engulf, in financial perdition, both the producing and refining interests for the benefit of a few.

With the organization of the producers to prevent over-production, and the organization of refiners to check the tampering of the exporters, a day is dawning in the oil country brighter than ever before, when, instead of selling oil at an average of less than will produce it (which as figures will show has been the case), we will have a fair profit on each barrel of oil produced, and at the end of each year the balance will be in our favor instead of against us. By carefully kept statistics out of the control of any but the Producers' Association, we will be enabled to know when we are producing too much; then we will regulate the production.

The prejudice against any arrangement with the refiners has melted away as confidence in the strength and honesty of purpose of the association gained ground. Their prejudice against any connection was caused by a fear that it would be used to their detriment and not to their advantage. Now, with the power possessed by the association, the well known integrity of the men at the head of it, their open and above-board manner of doing business, they are ready like any other body of business men to make the best, stright forward, honest bargain they can with whomsoever may make it to their interest to do so. Let no one be discouraged. It will be years before they realize how much they have accomplished in the last few months. Let every upright producer come up and lend his strength to the organization which has made us respected, and given us power to enter into and carry out ways and means for the prosperity of one of the most important branches of industry in the world.

AMMONIA.

A New Industry in St. Louis—Salts Distilled from Gas Water.

The St. Louis *Republican* devotes considerable space to a description of a new industry which has been in operation in that city for eight months past, being an ammoniacal manufactory. Some time ago several enterprising St. Louisans conceived the idea of turning into profit the gas water running waste for many years from the St. Louis gas works. This water, flowing in a pretty respectable stream from the manufactory, was known to contain, in solution, a very large per cent. of ammonia. It was proposed to tap this stream on its way to the sewer, and separate from it the ammonia held in solution, beside reaping from the same a fair profit. The services of C. C. Parsons, son of the law professor of Cambridge University, were secured, to superintend the erection of the works, put in the machinery and begin the manufacture. The enterprise was successful from the start. The first sulphate of ammonia manufactured was of superior quality, and found ready sale, the demand exceeding the capacity of the works. The article is almost entirely consumed in the Mississippi Valley, although orders are received from points as far east as the Allegheniés, and as far south as Charleston, South Carolina, and New Orleans.

Ammonia is in daily requisition as a reagent for the analytical chemist. It offers peculiar facilities in the preparation of many compounds on account of its volatility, as also that of its salts, and as being an almost universal precipitant of the oxides of the heavy metals. In medicine it is used in alleviating spasms by arousing the vascular and respiratory system, and as an anti-acid it is extensively employed in bleaching, in calico printing, in color manufactures, and in other important trades.

Ammonia, being a powerful alkali, is a useful drug for many domestic purposes. It has great cleansing properties, and is peculiarly serviceable in removing paint, grease or oily substances from woolen fabrics and from furniture. It is specially adapted for cleansing laces, silverware and mirrors, and will remove from blue and black cloths any red stains produced by strong acids. A few drops of the liquid hartshorn in a pint of water will drive plants and flowers into new life, vigor and beauty.

But the sulphate of ammonia is almost exclusively used for putting into fertilizers for enriching land. For this purpose it is mixed with the phosphates. The company manufacture large quantities of this article and ship it to sections of the country where the soil is worn out by a succession of crops, and generally where the soil from any cause, is deficient in the alkalies. A large portion of the sulphate goes to South Carolina, where it is mixed with the fossil phosphates in the form of bones, enormous deposits of which were discovered while cutting a canal in that State. Ammonia, added to this fossil phosphate, enriches the soil to such an extent that the importation of ammonia proves exceedingly profitable. This article goes to many portions of the country, and the demand is greater at all times than the supply. For the tobacco fields of Connecticut the double ammoniated phosphates are employed, a large per cent. of these compounds being of ammonia.

Steam Towage on Canals in Ireland.

In Ireland experiments have been made to introduce steam power on the Grand Canal, between Dublin and the rivers Shannon and Barrow, on the west and south. The canal is 160 miles long, from sixty to eighty feet wide, with sloping bottom, the average depth of water being five feet two inches. Boats are limited to four feet three inches draught. Repeated attempts have been made to introduce steam. The locks are fifty feet long and thirteen and a half feet wide. Twenty years ago a boat with a single screw was built which was successful in every respect but one, the machinery taking up too much space, so as to leave insufficient room for freight. In 1865 a system of hauling trains of boats by small steamers was introduced successfully on a twenty-six mile levee of the canal. These vessels were of iron, sixty feet long and seven feet beam, and were built expressly for the purpose. The machinery is powerful and is capable of hauling five boats with forty tons of cargo in each. A screw was constructed which has been proved to be the best form for canal purposes, with a width of blade at the circumference of thirty-two inches, cut away at the base to the extent that is consistent with strength; the pitch is an increasing one, varying from five feet three inches to seven feet nine inches. The towing steamers haul three laden boats, each carrying forty tons of cargo, at the rate of two and a half miles an hour, the pressure on the boiler being sixty pounds, and the number of revolutions seventy-five to eighty. A greater or less number of boats is hauled at a proportionately less or greater speed. Five laden boats can be hauled, when required, with ease. The boats are sixty feet long, about thirteen feet beam, and draw about four feet of water when laden with forty tons. On that portion of the canal where steam power has been introduced, horses have been withdrawn altogether, and two steamers perform a daily service both ways on this twenty-six mile regularly. The consumption of fuel, which is one part of coal to three parts of slack, is one hundred and twelve pounds per mile. No injury has resulted to the canals from use of these boats, but, on the contrary, they have proved very valuable in clearing the weeds away.

Cold Ablutions in Fever.

In an article contributed to one of the French journals by Dr. L'Ambert he presents the following conclusions concerning the use of cold ablutions in fevers, as practiced in France: They are especially useful in typhoid and the eruptive fevers, and strongly indicated in malignant cases. They act upon the chief and most constant phenomenon of these diseases, are especially anti-fertile, and reduce the temperature materially. They favor the re-establishment of a full, profound, regular perspiration; render the secretions more active; make the skin supple, moist and fresh; favor the outcoming of the eruption; allay cerebral and other nervous excitement, suppressing headache, coma, delirium, restlessness, and inducing sleep; cause the pulse to fall eight to thirty beats. From two to eight hours is the duration of their action, the ablutions to be repeated two to four times in twenty-four hours. They have no influence upon the length of sickness, but render it milder, and are readily applied as cold baths or by wrapping the patient in a cold wet sheet.

WAR is being waged upon tea in England. It is declared an unhealthy drink, the *Lancet* giving three prominent reasons for its abandonment, which are: 1. The large amount of hot water that is swallowed is prejudicial to digestion, and, if continued, to general nutrition. 2. The large amount of theine which it contains, a substance which is extracted by the boiling process, is a narcotic poison, and acts powerfully on the nerves. 3. The large amount of astringent matter that enters the body, which restrains the free flow of the secretions and operates directly as a constipating agent.

Light Buckwheat Cakes

Can be made better by using the following recipe than in any other way. To one quart o buckwheat flour add two table-spoonfuls of molasses, or syrup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake, thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately, on a hot griddle.

The Neat and Tidy Housewife

Who often makes a thorough examination of her house, from cellar to garret, will find Sapolio an indispensable article to make the excursion pleasant and delightful.

It will aid her in
House cleaning
More than any one thing.
It is really of more use than an extra girl.
It cost only
Ten cents per cake.

and can be used to advantage every hour in the day in all houses, stores, shops, mills and offices. For all cleaning purposes Sapolio is so convenient and reliable that a person once using it, becomes a living advertisement and advocate for it.

Pass Right On!

To second page, next to reading matter, and learn what Nutrina and Papoma, are worth to you.

The Best Place

To buy holiday goods is at J. R. Weldin & Co.'s, 101 Wood street. They always have the largest and finest collection of writing desks, albums, work boxes, chess boards, games, gold pens and pencils, pocket books, card cases, family Bibles, pocket Bibles, fancy ink stands, pocket knives, &c., in the city. They sell wholesale and retail, and at the very lowest rates. Go to Weldin & Co.'s and you will not be disappointed.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To All Holding Tickets in the Kentucky Public Library Drawing.

We are authorized to state for the information of all ticket holders that one of the firm of Gildenfenny & Hess, No. 45 Fifth avenue, will leave this day for Louisville to be present in the interest of the Pittsburgh ticket holders at the drawing to take place on Saturday the 7th day of December next. Those wishing tickets can procure them up to 12 o'clock to-day, when the books will positively be closed.

Who Killed Them?
Abel's
Vermin Exterminator,
The only Reliable.
It has no Equal for banishing
Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c.
Sold by Druggists Everywhere
At 25 cents per bottle.
Try it, and you will use no other.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—TWENTY Men with Horses and Wagons, to haul coal. Steady work, good wages. Call at Coal Office, Central Hotel.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SALESMAN, Shipping Clerk or Collector, by a Young Man who can furnish good city references. Address Box C. D., this office.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH FROM $15,000 to $20,000 cash to engage in a well established and profitable Manufacturing Business in this city. For particulars address with real name, Lock Box 559, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS WANT Cooking, Housework, Chamberwork, Diningroom work; several Girls want Sewing; a number of Men want laboring and driving. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, first door from Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—COAL MINERS—50 COAL Miners by the Lathrop Coal and Mining Company, at Kewanee and Galva, Illinois; also 50 Miners for the Union Coal and Mining Company, at Ottumwa, Iowa. Steady work summer and winter. Coal will average about 5 feet high. Pay, 4½ cents per bushel for mining. D. W. FOX, for Central Coal and Mining Company, Hannibal, Missouri.

BOARDING.

BOARDING — FURNISHED FRONT Room, with Board, at 188 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

BOARDING — WANTED, BY TWO single Gents, a Room, with Board, in a private family. Address S., Commercial office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business, and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE — PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY BRICK Warehouse, situate No. 15 Virgin alley, near Wood street. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT— OFFICE ON FOURTH avenue, near Smithfield street; convenient Brick Dwelling on Forty-fifth street. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight Rooms; two Finished Attics; Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c., attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

FOR RENT — PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. Engine 40 horse power. Is well adapted for Pattern Works, Planing Mill or Sash and Door Factory. For particulars call at the Works. S. L. VERA, Proprietor. TThs

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE — UNION STONE CO.'S Emery Wheels; will not glaze or gum. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—FOUR TWO-FLUE BOILERS, 28 feet by 42, all complete, by JAMES HILL & CO., Marion avenue, near Soldiers' Monument, Allegheny city. tf

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Th

FOR SALE—W. VA. NATURAL LUBRICATING Oil, Judson Governors, Deane Steam Pumps, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE — TWO FINE BRICK Dwelling Houses on Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh; one small Frame House on James street, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms, with Bathroom, Hall and Cellar. Gas throughout, all in good order. Lot 20 by 100 feet, beautifully situated on Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE UNDERSIGNED has this day sold his interest in the Iron City Match Works, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to GEORGE W. H. DAVIS, who will carry on the business. All lawful and just claims against the Iron City Match Works, contracted prior to this date will be paid by the undersigned, at the Office of said Works.
A. J. GRIGGS.
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 18, 1872.

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested, that an Election for Five (5) Commissioners will be held at the office of NIMICK & CO., 96 Water street, on WEDNESDAY, December 11th, 1872, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., under the provisions of an Act of Assembly for the Improvement of Penn Avenue, and other streets of the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 2d, 1870, and a supplement thereto, approved March 20th, 1872, and an Ordinance of Councils entitled "An Ordinance authorizing the Grading, Paving and Curbing of Carson street, from the Monongahela Suspension Bridge to line of Thirty-sixth Ward, on Chestnut and Main streets, and to Western limits of city line on River Road, and the Election of Commissioners for that purpose, passed November 25th, 1872."
R. S. HEMIUP,
P. FOLEY,
A. W. FOSTER,
Conductors of Election.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 93 FIRST AVENUE. DIVIDEND NO. 18.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after December 4th, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 28th inst. to the 4th proximo, inclusive.
WILLIAM LOEFFLER, Secretary and Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, November 12, 1872.

☞ OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY.

The President and Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of

FOUR DOLLARS PER SHARE

On the Capital Stock of the Company out of the earnings of the last six months. Two Dollars per share payable in Cash on and after 27th inst., and Two Dollars per share applied to Stock Due Bills.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 22, 1872.

Valuable Real Estate.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM

In Rostraver township, Westmoreland county, Pa., one-half mile from the village of WEBSTER, on the Monongahela river, containing 175 ACRES, with first-class improvements. The Farm is in good condition, is known to be a desirable property, and in every way a good place, well situate, in a good neighborhood. Any person wishing to buy such a place, is invited to make personal examination of the premises. Particulars will be furnished by addressing Alexander & Co., Bankers, Monongahela city, Pa., or Jones's Banking House, Belleverno, Pa., or on the premises by
WM. JONES.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned as the IRON CITY COAL CO., was dissolved December 1st, 1872. All claims against said Company, Steamboat Eagle and Steamboat Hyena to the above date, will be settled by JOHN O. PHILLIPS, to whom all bills are to be presented for settlement immediately to his address, East Birmingham Saw Mill, Buchanan P. O., Allegheny county, Pa.
JOSEPH KEELING,
[illegible]
WILLIAM MITTENZWEY,
JOHN O. PHILLIPS,
JOHN LUTZ.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—ANDREW SCOTT and JOHN BURNS, formerly under the name of
A. SCOTT & CO.,
Dealers in Mill Cinder and Haulers of Merchandise generally, have dissolved copartnership by mutual consent of both parties. The business will hereafter be carried on by
JOHN BURNS.
Office, No. 98 First avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me in business,
FRANK P. BELL.
The name and style of the firm to be
REESE OWENS & CO.
Pittsburgh, November 1, 1872.

REESE OWENS........FRANK P. BELL.
Reese Owens & Co.
PORK PACKERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Lard Oil,
21 SEVENTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000. $3,000. $3,500. $4,500. $5,000
$8,000. $10,000. $15,000.
Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.
W. K. TUSTIN
87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

Ins. Co. North America.
INCORPORATED 1794.
Assets, - - - $3,500,000.
Boston Losses, - - 900,000.
Hartford Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1810.
Assets, - - - $2,345,000.
Boston Losses, - - 500,000.
Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Co.
INCORPORATED 1825.
Assets, - - - $1,300,000.
Boston Losses, - - 300,000.
Policies Written and Losses Paid in these Companies by
WILLIAM L. JONES,
84 Fourth Avenue.

LINDSAY,
STERRIT
& EUWER,
Have a Large Stock of
BUILDERS'
HARDWARE
Comprising a Complete Assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE suitable for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches and Public Buildings, Barns, Outbuildings, &c., &c., Bought PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCES, and now offered at
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
311 LIBERTY STREET,
1p Opposite the Head of Smithfield street.

New Lace Goods
JUST OPENED.
Point Lace Collars, Barbes and Handkerchiefs.
Real Val. Lace Collars,
Fine Thread Lace Collars,
Black Thread Barbes,
Point, Pt. Applique,
Real Valenciennes,
White Thread, Black Thread, and Guipure Laces.
EATON'S
TRIMMING STORE,
17 Fifth Avenue.

M'FADDENS.,
41 Fifth Avenue.
ELEGANT STOCK OF NEW FRESH GOODS, now offering at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.
Diamonds, Watches,
Jewelry, Silver, etc.
BRIDAL AND HOLIDAY PRESENT SEEKERS will find here just what they want.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Borel and Courvoisier Watches,
Which, by the Swiss Government reports, are shown to be the most superior and accurate placed in their hands for certificates, and have taken the award for several years past over all other fine Watches. A number of these are already in the pockets of our customers, giving perfect satisfaction. Many are now being made especially for us, and will be cased to suit the taste of the purchaser. The prices vary according to quality of movement and style of casing, from $100 to $400. Come and see them.
Remember, 41 Fifth Avenue.
THOS. M'FADDEN, JR.
TThsIp

OPENING
OF
ELEGANT
Holiday Goods!
AT
WATTLES & SHEAFER'S,
101 Fifth Avenue.
Watches and Chains of every style and price. Diamond Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings and Crosses, Gent's Diamond Pins and Studs.
AN ELEGANT VARIETY OF
Sets of Jewelry,
CONSISTING OF
TURQUOISE, STONE CAMEO, CORAL, PEARL, AMATHYST, TOPAZ, JET and GOLD, CHAIN and BAND BRACELETS, CABLE NECKLACES, FINE LOCKETS and CROSSES, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS, CHARMS, CHILDREN'S NECKLACES, ARMLETS and RINGS, OPERA GLASSES, FINE CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, TOILET SETS, PARIAN MARBLE GOODS, Etc.
Our Prices are Low. Please Call.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.
Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:
THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead........91 parts
Linseed Oil........9 "
[illegible] 100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.
SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING —
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S
STENCIL ROOMS,
1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

CHARLES H. ONIONS........HARPER McLARN.
HARPER M'LARN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Stoves, Hollow Ware
ARCHES, GRATES, &C.,
337 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—
5,000 Tons Limestone,
Suitable for a Blast Furnace, to be delivered on cars at Pittsburgh, or at Lucy Furnace, Allegheny Valley Railroad.
Kloman & Carnegie Bros.

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1872.

The National Prison Association of the United States will meet in convention at Baltimore on the 21st of January, 1873, continuing in session until the work of the Congress is completed. All persons interested in the prevention and repression of crime are invited to attend and express their views in regard to this important matter. Governor SEYMOUR will preside at the session, and papers written by eminent correspondents of the association in Europe will be read, as also will others by American writers. The great feature of the convention will, however, be a body of special reports on the preventive, reformatory and penal institutions and work of the different States, and on this basis the association will organize and accomplish its work.

It is credibly reported that the estate of Mr. GREELEY was much smaller than has been commonly supposed; that, indeed, he died quite poor, leaving barely a decent competence for his stricken and orphaned children. His abounding sympathy and generosity are well known. His hand was as open as his heart. He gave of his money, as he gave of his life, to whatever cause commended itself to him, freely and unstintedly. It is likely that the report has solid foundation; and it has therefore been suggested that the proposed memorial in his honor should take the form of a subscription fund for the benefit of his children. This would be a good way of paying tribute to the virtues and services of the great journalist—much better, it would seem, than by the erection of a statue to his memory.

Exclusive, of course, of such fossiliferous papers as the Pittsburgh *Post* and a few other journals of its kind, the general tone of the opposition press with regard to the President's Message is marked by a commendable spirit of moderation and fairness. They see—what, indeed, everybody who is not blinded by partisan prejudice sees—that the President regards himself as the Chief Magistrate of the whole people, and proposes to rise above the limitations of party in fact as well as in name, recognizing all geographical sections of the country as equals in every respect. This is a good sign. It is evident that the day of mere captious opposition to the administration, for opposition's sake, has nearly gone by. Would that the *Post* were accessible to the same catholic spirit, and able to bring itself up to the support of public measures on their merits, regardless of their origin.

The Washington treaty, or rather the principle of pacific arbitration of international disputes, successfully established under it, is already beginning to bear fruit in other countries than the United States and Great Britain. The Italian and French governments, upon the complaint of certain capitalists of those nationalities, who were engaged in the working of the silver mines of Larinium, in Greece, have for some time past threatened to take the dispute between the Greek government and the company, concerning the mines in question, into their own hands. They have now, however, in view of the excellent results of the arbitration in the case of the Alabama and San Juan controversies, requested the governments of Austria, Russia and England to unite with them in an effort to bring about a peaceful settlement of the difficulty. There is little doubt that these governments will respond favorably to the application, or that a friendly solution of the question will be reached.

The subject of minority representation is almost everywhere receiving attention, as furnishing the best method yet discovered of insuring political representation for every portion of the people. The results in Illinois show that the wishes and sentiments of the voters are much more freely expressed under this plan than by the rigid and often unreasoning control of party. As in that State, so, of course, in others. It often happens that the minority in one part have local interests and opinions in some respects quite at variance with those of similar political opinions, constituting the majority in another portion; and although the aggregate of their party might obtain the majority in the Legislature, still the local wants and opinions of the minority in question might be quite unrepresented; whereas this could not possibly be the case under the operation of the Illinois system. Another advantage of the plan is, that it enables voters to repudiate improper nominees, and concentrate all their votes on the fittest candidates; while the aggregate result is found to be about the same, party ascendancy in the State being scarcely modified by the change.

At last there has been found a Judge in New York possessed of sufficient courage to deny the motion for a stay of proceedings in the case of a murderer sentenced to be executed to-morrow. It is to be hoped that this judicial refusal to interfere with the due course of justice may serve as a precedent in like cases hereafter. The COMMERCIAL, as is well known, is not an advocate of the death penalty, but it nevertheless believes in the rigorous enforcement of the law. That which chiefly deters criminals is the certainty of detection and punishment. Where the system of law is so organized and administrated as to make it nearly impossible for a man who commits crime to escape punishment, crime itself will be comparatively rare; just as it will be common in almost exactly the ratio of the criminal's chances of getting off free. Thus, in consequence of the fact that in England all the forces of society and all the powers of the State are pledged to the detection and punishment of law-breakers, crimes, more particularly capital crimes, are less frequent in London with its three millions of inhabitants than in New York with less than a million. So, too, it is said that in the populous German city of Frankfort-on-the-Main, not a single murder has been committed for nearly a hundred years. It is certain that this exemption does not arise from any intrinsic superiority of the German over the American nature; it doubtless springs from the fact that the laws are framed for the express purpose of securing the punishment of criminals, and are inflexibly administered with the same intent; just as the looped and windowed raggedness of our own laws is one of the chief causes of the unbridled license and lawlessness which prevail, especially in our large cities. With reference to the particular case in question, it is to be hoped the action of the judge may lead to a revival of the reign of justice and order in that criminal-hounded metropolis.

AN ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN.

Considerable mystification seems to exist in some quarters as to the interference, real or alleged, of the German government with the emigration of its subjects. While some of the German-American papers refer to the current statement on the subject as founded on unquestionable facts, others of them treat it very differently. They represent the English press as either displaying its ignorance of the whole matter, or as indulging in a rather contemptible though characteristic style of sensationalism. What would be the efficacy, they ask, of a government decree which required the railway companies to withhold from emigrants the customary abatement of fare and freight, or even to raise the ordinary rates? In the first place, except in Prussia, the German government has no control over the railway companies, or any right to interfere with their terms of travel, and the Bremen-Lloyd and Hamburg transatlantic steamship companies are also strictly private concerns with which Prince BISMARCK has no more right to interfere than President GRANT has to interfere with any private company in the United States. This statement, however, does not exclude such right of government supervision over their ships as may be necessary to the safety and comfort of passengers. But supposing the alleged government order to have been issued, what would it amount to, since a passage on the third and fourth class cars from Southern Germany to the North German ports costs at most hardly more than five dollars, while from Mecklenburg and the Prussian provinces, whence the tide of emigration sets strongest, the traveler can proceed to Hamburg or Stettin at the expense of a single dollar? This argument certainly seems to show that the method of restricting emigration ascribed to the German government is of a very ineffectual kind.

Then Herr KURD VON SCHLOEZER, German representative at Washington, has formally denied that his government has imposed or intends to impose any restrictions upon emigration to the United States. And this is, no doubt, the simple truth. At the same time there is reason to believe that the German government, to the extent of its right, has interfered to stop the practice of the German railway companies in allowing a deduction from their usual rates in the interest of large parties of emigrants. But such a measure, properly understood, is no restriction upon emigration; it is merely the withdrawal of a small temptation to or bonus upon emigration. There was a time when the excessive population of the country made the withdrawal of the surplus desirable, and it was looked upon without anxiety, if not with favor by the authorities. In the present circumstances of the country this is no longer the case. For the present at least the government desires to retain all its people if possible, and certainly cannot be expected to regard without some concern the prevailing tendency to emigrate, as it cannot be expected to regard without strong disapprobation the artifices by which a numerous class of speculators are striving to increase the tendency. While important corporations were permitted or by silence encouraged to grant a pecuniary favor, or what might be interpreted as such, to large multitudes leaving the country together, the favor appeared to be a premium upon expatriation. If, therefore, the German government, where it had the right, commanded, and where it had not the right, advised or requested the abolition of this custom, it exercised no power incompatible with personal freedom or with sound policy. To represent the measure as an act hostile, or in any just view offensive to the United States, is simply absurd.

Our neighbor of the *Freiheits Freund* directs attention to the mistake lately made by the COMMERCIAL, he says, in assuming that, in the treaty with the German government negotiated by Mr. BANCROFT, the latter power had unconditionally conceded to its subjects the right of freely choosing a nationality or to what state they would belong. That, the *Freund* says, is not the case, and in view of political relations in Germany could not be expected. The treaty merely determines that in future no German-American who, after a residence of five years, shall have acquired American citizenship, shall, on returning to his native land, be molested on account of omitted military service. In recollection of past annoyances and prolonged controversies this is really a very important concession on the part of the German government, and may fairly be set down as one of the most valuable and worthy achievements of American diplomacy. But in the adherence of the authorities at Berlin to the ancient doctrine that a citizen or subject has not the right when he pleases to renounce his country and change his nationality, we have a complete explanation of their recent apparent interference with emigration. Though, of course, believing that they have the right to prevent their people from leaving the country, they choose to exercise it only so far as for the present mildly to discourage emigration in general, and as far as possible to prevent the military crime of desertion, in particular. Under the military organization of the empire, all young men not disqualified by their state of physical and mental health are amenable by law to certain conditions of military service, which they may not evade or avoid, without incurring the penalty attached to the offense. With the law we are not concerned, and have no call to discuss its provisions. We may, however, say that, in view of the splendid results of German unity already, in an anticipation of its benificent fruits in the future, and in contemplation of the perils to which it is likely to be exposed before long, American sympathies should perhaps rather tend to sustain the government which seeks to retain its defenders than the capable young men who seek to escape from their responsibilities.

A MYSTERY UNFOLDED.

Even while the great HUMBOLDT was alive, people used to wonder why he chose to hold an office at the Prussian Court, and to sacrifice every day in attendance upon a king precious hours which might have been turned to such splendid account in the prosecution of those pursuits by which he had won his fame. By foreigners various explanations were guessed at, none of them satisfactory, but the most plausible was the suggestion that HUMBOLDT, himself a nobleman, felt the fascination of royalty, and, in spite of his intellect and knowledge, derived a certain satisfaction from the rays of the kingly presence. This explanation was utterly exploded and the mystery increased by the wholly unjustifiable publication of his private letters by Miss VON ESSING, from which it appeared that the great savant felt no pleasure in his ceremonial duties and sincerely despised most of the high-born personages among whom he spent his days. Dr. DUSING, of Berlin, lately delivered a lecture in that city on HUMBOLDT, which contains several statements not generally known in this country, however familiar they may be in Germany. One of them is that, during the latter years of his life, HUMBOLDT had to maintain an incessant struggle with poverty. His travels, and the splendid style in which he published their results (illustrated with eleven hundred copper plates and costing a million of francs), had so entirely consumed his considerable inherited property that much against his will he was compelled, in 1827, to remove to Berlin and accept a chamberlain's position about the Prussian court at an annual salary of five thousand dollars.

From this time forth he seems to have been constantly embarrassed for money. Before the tenth day he had usually expended his whole month's salary, and was forced to turn hither and thither, as Dr. DUSING says, to pay his expenses. Like many another illustrious scholar, he was deficient in the economical sense or faculty. Toward the close of his life he had to sell his library and furniture to his servant (*Kammerdiener*), so that he spoke nearly the truth, when he once said that he was too poor to own a complete set of his own works.

It is an obvious remark that these facts go a good way to account for the harsh and contemptuous tone in which HUMBOLDT, in the letters above referred to, speaks of the royal and noble gentry with whom his office brought him into intimate associations. We do not say that they are a justification. It may be that he would not have thought it consistent with his personal dignity to accept a private benefaction from any of them, but it is a pity that on the Prussian "civil list" no place was found for the name of HUMBOLDT, without a daily attendance in the chamber and at the table of the king.

Pavements for Streets.

A Cincinnati committee have been making a tour of the United States for the purpose of examining the pavements in the various large cities, and looking into other matters of municipal economy. They make a report of their observations, which contains some facts of interest to dwellers in cities. The Guidet pavement, with which Broadway, New York, is paved, costs six dollars per square yard, and has not cost a dollar for repairs in five years—since it was first laid. They also favorably notice the Belgian block pavement, which they found in New York. Wooden pavements of all kinds have proved failures in the metropolis, and are being replaced by the Belgian and Guidet styles. The asphalt or concrete pavement had also proved a failure wherever it had been laid down. Nothing but solid stone blocks had been found to be durable under the pressure and strain of constant heavy travel.

* * *

With reference to the various plans either proposed or on foot, in and out of Congress, for the revival of American shipping, Congressman Hale, of Maine, in whose district the ship building interest is considerable, believes that American ship-builders have seen their darkest days, and says that his constituents engaged in that business are already beginning to receive orders and requests for propositions to build new ships. This promised revival he attributes in a measure to the partial failure of iron for use in ships designed for certain uses, and partly to the demand for ships in the grain trade on the Pacific coast. It is held that some commodities, when transported in iron ships, are caused to sweat, and are thus injured; also, that iron ships, like the famous "one-horse shay," are liable to be broken up all at once, whenever a disaster occurs, giving less chance for salvage. It is believed that American ship-builders are now destined to see more prosperous times.

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A steamship recently arrived at New York from Tangarog, in the Black Sea. She brought a cargo of Donski or Yeisk wool, used for combing, and was chartered expressly for that purpose. This is a long staple wool of peculiarly fine texture, and has no equal in a certain class of manufactures. The whole clip of this wool was bought by a Philadelphia house, and in order to gain possession, a steamship was chartered, sent to Tangarog, loaded and has arrived. The Philadelphia *North American* thinks the fact shows a breadth of purpose and vigor of execution that would be considered creditable anywhere, and proves that the people of that city are by no means so totally given over to "counting their thumbs" as rival cities represent.

* * *

The census reports show a steady increase of the German and Scandinavian elements in our immigration, and both of these classes are welcome additions to our population. The Swedes, Norweigians and Danes, formerly the least in number among the immigrants of all nations who have found their way to our shores, have made such rapid progress in the industrial arts or other avocations to which they have devoted themselves, that their reputation is established and their services in continual demand. The industrious frugal, and temperate Germans, whose numbers are also increasing from year to year, are better known among us than the Scandinavians, but the latter are beginning to speak for themselves, and, in time, they too will make their mark upon American society.

* * *

The New York *World* suggests that railroad officers be strictly interdicted from making purchases or sales of the stock of their own companies while acting in a fiduciary capacity, upon the grounds that, being no longer permitted to gamble in the stock of their roads, the officers would no longer be under the constant temptation to manipulate the market value of the stock for the purposes of private gain. Their interests, it holds, would become practically identical with those of the non-speculating stockholder, and the roads would be more carefully and faithfully looked after than they are or can be under the present system.

* * *

A company has been formed in London to bring before the public a newly invented compound, which, it is said, will render dress materials incombustible. It is claimed that the appearance of the fabric to which it is applied is not only unimpaired, but improved. It costs no more than other good kinds of starch; it does not affect the color of any fabric to which it is applied, being pure white; it contains no drug or ingredient of any kind unpleasant or prejudicial in health or comfort; the laundress treats it precisely as she would other fine starches.

* * *

The *Swiss Times* is of opinion that among all inventions which the theory of secret voting has induced, one just put in practice by the President of a little commune in the Grisons may be commended for its simplicity. The worthy President labored for a long time over the words "secret voting"—commanded for the first time by the federal law—without seeing how the object was to be attained. At last a brilliant idea struck him. On the day of the election he made the small contingent of electors enter his private room singly, where he first asked the voter with the "greatest secrecy" for whom he voted, and then registered the answer.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The population of the globe is usually estimated at one thousand millions. A new and careful estimate, based on the very latest returns, has just been published at Gotha by two competent German statisticians, who calculate the present number of the earth's inhabitants at thirteen hundred and seventy-seven millions of souls, which is probably the nearest attainable approximation to the truth.

Canada papers say that the trapping season for fine peltries is now well-advanced, but furs are not coming to market in large quantities. Traders are out on all the streams, and a few of them have made returns. Fur traders find that the Indians are now as well posted respecting the value of peltries as the traders are, and refuse to sell except at full market prices.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* sees no room for supposing that the Boston boot and shoe trade for the coming season will be less than usual. The total shipments since January 1, have been 1,217,449 cases against 1,176,081 for the corresponding time last year.

A committee of the Chicago Board of Trade have been making investigations which lead them to report that it has become a common practive with grain shippers to understate the amount, thereby cheating the carrier out of freight and putting honest shippers at a disadvantage. The committee had a number of car loads weighed at Boston, Lawrence, Mass., and other points of delivery. Of 622 cars one was exactly right, fifty-three weighed 27,402 pounds less than stated in the bill of lading, while 568 weighed 1,684,582 pounds less.

From the first of June to the middle of November 70,000 head of Texas cattle were shipped at Wichita (on the Arkansas river), filling 3,200 cars of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad.

The making of the new dress for the enlisted men of the army is progressing with all possible dispatch at the great clothing and equipment arsenal at Schuylkill, but it is not expected that the troops will get into their now trappings before next spring.

The London *Post* so reported a recent speech of Mr. Odger as to make him say that the good of the greatest number was the measure of the national "meal," which was not so bad a misprint for "weal" as it might have been.

The fact has been recently restated that but one vote was cast against Monroe in the Electoral College in 1821, and that the vote was given to John Quincy Adams. It is now stated that Monroe would have been unanimously re-elected but for one New England elector, who was really chosen with the understanding he should vote for him, but, when the Electoral College met, went for Adams, then Monroe's Secretary of State, because, he said: "John Quincy Adams had been actual President four years, and ought to be President in name as well as in fact."

Street cars and regulations concerning them have become so important an element in city life that people generally will be interested in an important decision affecting the rights of passengers. In the Superior Court of New York, on Monday, it was decided that a company is liable for damages inflicted on a passenger wrongfully put off by a conductor.

New York city has an establishment where Beau Brummels can hire a clean shirt, white tie and gloves, and a dress suit at a moderate price per night.

A contract has just been signed between the Duke of Wellington and the Belgian government, by which the capital sum inscribed on the Grand Livre of Public Debt is agreed to be converted into a fixed annual income of 80,000 francs. This was the sum voted to the "Iron Duke" by the Belgians after the battle of Waterloo, and which was to be contributed to the Duke's heirs for three generations.

One of the highest authorities on all subjects connected with dye stuffs and artificial colors is Professor Chevreul, the French chemist. In a recent paper on the stability of dyes he mentions, that while the blue colors obtained from indigo are permanent, those from Prussian blue will not resist the action of soap, though equally unaffected by light and air.

The statement of the Auditor General of the Dominion of Canada shows that there are in circulation Dominion and Provincial notes to the amount of $1,112,355 39, against which specie is held to the amount of $2,512,830 30; debentures, $720,000; certificates of deposit, $1,410,525 09.

The Japanese rapidly become cosmopolitan in their tastes. The ambassadors now in England have acquired a liking for beer. They were lately taken by Sir Henry Parkes to the brewery of Messrs. Allsopp, at Burton-on-Trent. The chief ambassador having announced his preference for the strongest, he was presented with a butt of it. He made no buts about accepting it.

It is said that the Chicago expressman's horse which performed such herculean tasks during the prevalence of the hipporhinorhea, stimulted thereto by copious libations of gin and ginger, has acquired an insatiate appetite for liquors, and declines bran mash not seasoned with stuff that cheers and inebriates. He has become a confirmed drunkard. The question for debate is, if he gets tight in a saloon has his owner a remedy under the State law?

This is the way the West grows. Says the Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal*: "Three years ago a single stage coach carried all the travelers between Lincoln and the Missouri river, and was seldom overloaded. Now, four different lines of railroads runs two trains a day each, and all are well patronized."

Boston papers note several instances of sales of land in the burnt district of that city where the advance in price since the fire has amounted to twenty per cent. and upward; and they assert that the straightening and widening of the streets and other proposed improvements will greatly enhance the value of property throughout the entire section swept over by the conflagration.

The marriage epidemic, which, like the horse disease, has spread all over the country, rages even in the departments at Washington. Nearly every room in the State, Treasury and other departments has several prospective brides.

Liberian colonization is not in all cases successful. The Norfolk *Virginian* mentions the arrival there of twenty-five colored people on their way back from Liberia to North Carolina; the remains of a company of near two hundred who went to Liberia from Carolina about a year ago. The balance died out there, and this small remnant are now seeking their way back to the old North State.

Prof. Kedzie, of the Michigan State Agricultural College, says there is a much larger amount of ozone in the atmosphere this fall than for many years past. White paper, chemically prepared, turns perfectly blue in six hours by the action of ozone in the atmosphere. This excess of ozone is supposed to superinduce catarrhal disease.

A large number of the citizens of St. Louis, feeling outraged by the extortionate prices demanded by coal dealers, have formed an extensive joint-stock association for supplying its members with coal at cost.

Astronomers have sometimes seen spots move across the face of the sun much more rapidly than the ordinary solar spots. They are described as round, black and sharply defined. One was observed in Germany in 1819, one in France in 1859, and one in England in 1862. Mr. J. R. Hind conjectures that this may be an unknown planet which exists at no great distance from the sun, and from these previous observations he has calculated that if it is such a planet, it will be visible on the sun's disc on the 24th of March next. He therefore recommends that it be closely watched for on that day by astronomers in all parts of the world, in order to settle the question whether we have yet "brought into harness" all the inferior planets that exist.

The female convicts in the Maryland penitentiary, instead of being employed in the manufacture of match boxes, as was heretofore the practice, have recently been furnished with sewing machines, and are now engaged in making up clothing of the cheaper kind. Many of them have become very skilful in the use of the sewing machine, and this change in the kind of labor will teach the female convicts a trade by which they can support themselves after the expiration of their sentences.

The addition of chloride of calcium to sewage, it is stated, has the desirable effect of preventing noxious decomposition.

The preparation of alcohol from sawdust is described by a French scientist in *Le Moniteur Scientifique*. He first boiled the sawdust with hydrochloric acid. This gave him grape sugar. He then allowed the saccharine liquor to ferment, and finally distilled it, obtaining about six gallons of alcohol from nine hundred weight of sawdust.

The trial of the English contractor who supplied the pasteboard shoes to the French army has concluded for the present. His counsel attempted to throw the responsibility upon the manufacturer of the boots, and demanded "not clemency, but justice, for the Englishman." The judge "has taken the papers and reserved his decision."

It seems that Paraguay, which for the last five years has been under the military protection of Brazil, is in future to be under the joint protection of Brazil and the Argentines, and the probable destiny of the plucky little republic is annexation to the Argentine Confederation.

The system of heating buildings by means of hot air is not a modern invention, as generally supposed. It was practised in Germany more than nine centuries ago, as is shown by recent excavations in the ruins of the ancient Kaiserhaus at Goslar, in the Hartz mountains, where the workmen discovered an extensive series of horizontal flues leading from a large central fire vault. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that it is quite clear what their purpose must have been, as no other means of warming the structure are visible. The kings of Franconia, from the time of Conrad I., in the year 911, lived in this palace.

The New York *Herald*, of a late date, contains an advertisement setting forth that "ladies of neglected education, of whatever age, in three months become good grammarians, composers, elocutionists and writers," by taking lessons of the advertiser. The educational authorities should look after the advertiser and secure his system at once.

Father Secchi, the Roman astronomer, writes to the Paris Academy of Sciences that a daylight aurora was visible in Rome on the 15th of August, from ten o'clock until mid-day. It will be remembered that there was an animated controversy among observers, last year, as to whether the aurora was ever seen in the daytime or not.

The Waterford bank robbery is still agitating the people of Troy, New York, and the vicinity. The total loss is now estimated at $609,000. Several attempts have recently been made to effect a compromise, but to this writing they have failed. It is said that the burglars offer to allow the sufferers ten per cent.

The fact that the attendance in the schools of Virginia increased over three hundred per cent. within twelve months speaks well for the intelligence of the Virginia freedmen. In 1870 the total number attending schools, public and private, was 50,775, and in 1871 the number was 157,841, a per cent. of thirteen on the entire population. Education is the great want of the South.

A singular scene was lately witnessed on the platform in San Francisco. A phrenologist and a penitentiary bird gave a joint entertainment. The professor of bumps illustrated his subject by the convict's head and the convict gave a history of his life and crimes, and added some suggestions upon prison discipline, and finally asked for contributions to send to his aged parents who were starving in England. He professed to be a genuine "Ticket of Leave Man" from Australia.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has had a party of about thirty men engaged in exploring their lands. Recent reports from the party show the discovery of several large tracts of very superior iron ore, situated in the midst of a finely wooded country. The prospects now are that as large tracts of as pure iron ore will be found as have been found anywhere on the borders of Lake Superior.

A CANADIAN SWINDLE.

How English Capitalists Lost by Canadian Oil Works.

The Montreal *Herald* says that the "Canadian Coal Oil Works" is the title of one of those Canadian schemes which, having been put on the English money market, have by the result not completely satisfied those who have embarked in it. It learns that the capital was fixed at the trifling little sum of £340,000 sterling. Of this $500,000 went to purchase the magnificent property from whence the oil first, and the dividends subsequently, were to be drawn. Then there was working capital to be raised by mortgage, sixteen hundred debentures at £100 each, bearing at twelve per cent. The prospectus stated that even under the disadvantages of shortness of capital, under the old management, these oil works had produced £100,000 sterling per annum, which a diffusive spirit of benevolence on the part of the proprietors, joined to a more concentrated an irresistible desire to "develop," had induced them to offer to divide among any gentlemen having this small sum of £340,000, and willing to invest it. With the capacity for pushing and extending the works thus elevated, it was stated that the sums available for dividends would range from sixteen to twenty per cent. per annum for five years. During that time the redemption of the debentures was to go on, and after that short period of probation the happy stockholders were to have forty per cent. per annum, a rate of profit which appears to be looked upon as normal for Canadian schemes by those who offer them on the London market. We regret to say that the kindly feeling of the promoters of the plan on this side has not been adequately appreciated on the other. The stock was taken up, and a great many thousands of pounds were paid by the subscribers. But dividends are nowhere; interest on debentures is unpaid, and the available assets are £9 in the hands of the bankers. They even pronounce this Canadian Oil Works Company a great Canadian swindle.

PERSONAL.

Major Gen. Irvin McDowell, the successor of the late General Meade, is to be tendered a grand banquet, by his numerous friends in New York, prior to his departure to assume command of the department of the South. His promotion has recalled many of the earlier reminiscences of the war. An officer attacked to the Confederate army, who occupied a prominent position in the center of the army at the first battle of Bull Run, says that both General Beauregard and General Johnston, the leaders of the Confederate forces, stated to him that the plan of battle was finely conceived, that there was no fault in the commanding General, and that the rout was due to the ill discipline of the raw troops he handled, and to a succession of minor accidents beyond the power of foresight to control. His forces were flanked, contrary to his plan, contrary to his orders, contrary to every rational expectation of the day.

A recent visitor to Thomas Nast was told by the artist, laughingly, that "One day last summer he received a genuine proposition of marriage from an admiring young lady in Ohio, in which she referred to General Schenck and ex-Governor Dennison as to her position." "What did you do?" was the inquiry. "Why, I sent back a cartoon of Mrs. Nast and the children, labelled 'The only objections,'" replied Nast.

Here is a new anecdote of President Lincoln. A man who once called on him, observed, after shaking hands with him, "Don't be scared, Mr. Lincoln, I don't want an office." "Is that so," said the President; "then give us another shake."

President Grant has perpetrated a joke, and a first class one, at that. A delegation of colored men from Pennsylvania called upon him on Tuesday and urged him to recommend in his message the adoption of a law similar to Mr. Sumner's civil rights bill. Here is the President's reply: "In your desire to obtain all the rights of citizens I fully sympathize; that you should have what other citizens have I know, and wish that every voter of the United States should stand in all respects alike. It must come. A ticket on a railroad or other conveyance should entitle you to all that it does other men. I wish it to be so. I think, gentlemen, that your very earnest recommendation, however, *belongs more properly to the next administration.*"

Sir Sidney Waterlow, the new Lord Mayor of London, began life as an apprentice in a printing office, went to Paris to seek work as a compositor, and was for some time employed at Galignani's. Then he returned to London and joined his father and brother in a little shop, which gradually grew into a huge and wealthy establishment.

Horace F. Clark, the master of the Northwestern corner, is a Connecticut Yankee, six feet high, very handsome, considerably advanced in years, finely proportioned, sharp as a razor in any financial transaction, and Commodore Vanderbilt's son-in-law. He was a millionaire before the corner, and now has an additional million. His brother, Rev. Frederick G. Clark, is as sharp as he is, and is rated one of the ablest divines in New York.

Lee, the newly chosen Speaker of the South Carolina House of Representatives, is an irregular offshoot of one of the best families.

Captain Wm. Kendall, of Connecticut, died last week, aged eighty-nine years. He was the first inventor and user of circular saws. He also invented the Colt's revolver, Kendall water wheel, steel chime bells, and many other improvements almost too numerous too mention. The only public notice or reward he ever received for his improvements was a gold medal from the Governor of his State for his improvement in circular saws. His inventions and improvements were mostly stolen from him. He met with such poor success in introducing his inventions that he destroyed very many after completing them.

Victor Hugo is of opinion that it was the beauty of the eye of Eugenie de Montijo which kept the Bonapartes so long in the Tuileries; which reminds us of what that other Frenchman, Pascal, said—that had the nose of Cleopatra been a little shorter, it would have changed the history of the work.

Pennsylvania and the South.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

We observe in some quarters an effort to direct attention to the fact that in Congress and in the Electoral College the South is now stronger than New England and the Middle States or than the Western and Pacific States, taking these separately. We cannot say that we regret it in the least. Between the sectionalism of New England and New York and that of the West, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland have stood precious little chance of favor. So far, therefore, as the interests of those four States are concerned we want the South to become once more active, energetic and influential, and if the two sections referred to find this somewhat of a curb to their own ambition, they will have to alter their course toward these Central States. Slavery having been destroyed and the South reconstructed, there is now no good reason why the States of that section should not unite with these central ones in defence of the interests peculiar to us—agricultural, commercial, mining, industrial and financial. Our Pennsylvania statesmen have directed considerable attention to this subject, and labored in a quiet but practical way to extend their influence at the South, and this they will continue to do.

Under the auspices of the Pennsylvania school of political economists, manufactures and mining have made and are still making great and rapid progress at the South, and the railway interests of that section are now largely identified with those of Pennsylvania. All the aid we can properly give for the development of the South has been and will continue to be cheerfully extended, and the more active the South shall now become in the national Congress the better we shall think it for our own interests. Pennsylvania is as staunch a Republican State as ever. But if the Republicans of the North and West will not give her the aid and support she needs she will strengthen and build up the South as her natural ally. This is no recent conclusion. It has been the basis of our actions all along. The two great divisions of the North must help us, or we will find a way to help ourselves. For if the central and Southern States shall stand unitedly and firmly together, with the vast resources of territory, the future is certain to be theirs. It is as well that our Republican friends at the North and West should understand this now, in order that they may avoid trouble hereafter.

The South has suffered terribly both during and since the war, and stands in need of all the help the national government can give her. Pennsylvania is in favor of giving that help freely and generously. And as for Southern sectionalism there is no more reason to oppose it than the sectionalism of New England, New York, the West, or the Pacific. There seems, in fact, no other way to get the interests of States properly attended to and cared for than by such associations of contiguous States. There certainly is none in our own case, for our patience has been tried to the utmost, and the neglect of our interests has been keenly felt by our people, although, from their quiet habits, they have said but little on the subject. But when once they make up their minds they are not easily swerved from their course.

We want protection, and we will combine with any party or section that will give it to us, and we will oppose any party or section that opposes it. Our votes in Congress and the Electoral College are worth something, and our political influence is worth much more. For if any man fancies he can elect a President without Pennsylvania we advise him not to stake much money on it. This great Commonwealth speaks with no idle voice when she declares her sentiments. When, therefore, she sides with the South for the fostering of our mutual interests, it may be inferred that she is in earnest, and that she means business. A decisive majority of the South voted for Grant. We therefore regard the threatened sectional array of the South for the revival of past absurdities as ended forever. The South, having voted the Republican ticket, becomes as much entitled to the care and fellowship of the whole party as Pennsylvania or Massachusetts. The people of that section have now gone as far, and made as many sacrifices, and have done as much as we have any right to ask of them. We must take them by the hand, and if they ask assistance of any kind they must have it. We ask for no sentimental compromise—no clasping hands over bloody chasms. We look merely to practical legislation, such as will make the South feel that the bitter memories of the past are buried forever in oblivion.

Bazaine's Treason.

It now appears that Marshal Bazaine, a few days before the surrender of Metz, without consulting any one, proposed to Bismarck a capitulation which should leave the Army of the Rhine free to turn its arms against the republic in favor of the Empire. Bazaine, who appears to have desired to play the parts of Monk and Arnold at once, sent a note to the German headquarters, in which he says, that "society is menaced by the attitude of a violent party," meaning the republic, and that the question arises in his mind whether the Army of the Rhine is not destined to become "the palladium of society." The army under Metz, he continues, is the only force which could obtain the mastery over anarchy in France, meaning the only force which could subvert the republic. It would re-establish order, and a regular and legal power; and would give Prussia, as a consequence of its action, the guarantee she demanded. The perpetuation of the republic, said the Marshal, would render the victory of Prussia barren. In reply to Bazaine's note Bismarck sent a series of conditions looking toward the re-establishment of the empire, and demanded certain guarantees preliminary to entering into negotiations with the imperial regency. These guarantees were refused, be it said to her credit, by the Empress, before whom they had been laid by Gen. Boyer, sent from Metz for that purpose, and Bazaine had to surrender himself and army as prisoners of war, and France was saved from the calamity of a restoration of the empire by foreign armies and French traitors.

What Came of Firing Turkey Shot at a Rabbit in Arkansas.

The Vicksburg *Herald* says: Mr. James Reedus, while out hunting on a piece of land known as the Black Hammock, in Chicot county, Arkansas, fired a charge of turkey shot at a rabbit, a very short distance off, and, firing up hill, the whole load entered the ground, from which there immediately rose a bright blue flame, with hazy clouds of smoke. Mr. Reedus was, as a matter of course, very much alarmed, but, being a man of nerve, advanced close enough to the place, which was emitting a sulphurous smell, to observe that the ground had assumed the color of brimstone, and was fast crumbling away, dropping into the miniature crater, and had the appearance of crisped hair and burnt horn, which in turn dissolved into smoke and stench. The whole neighborhood was much excited, and hundreds had visited the scene, now sunk into the bowels of the earth, but still emitting occasional whiffs of smoke, strongly impregnated with the smell of brimstone. When our informant left, the excitement was, if anything, on the increase, while many families were removing from that portion of the State.

"God Save the Commonwealth."

The devout supplication which terminates the Executive proclamations of Massachusetts had its origin in the old loyalty which had the British King for its object. In the olden time all proclamations issued by the Colonial Governors closed with the usual prayer for the safety of the King. One of the earliest proclamations for thanksgiving issued in Massachusetts was that put forth by Gov. Phipps, in 1752, then "Commander-in-chief in and over His Majesty's Province of Massachusetts Bay, in New England." After a long and devout urging of the people to join in supplication and praise to God, the proclamation closed with the inevitable, "God save the King." After allegiance to Great Britain had been thrown off and the people had met and designated by freemen's votes who should be their rulers, Governor Hancock was called upon to issue a proclamation for thanksgiving, and when he came to the end of the manifesto he retained the spirit of the prayer with a new and grand significance. He dropped the long used object of royalty and wrote, in his bold, emphatic characters, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

FROM SAUT STE. MARIE.

Trials and Tribulations of the Seekers After Tin Mines—Look Out for Sensation Stories.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

SAUT STE. MARIE, November 22, 1872.

I wrote you last week in regard to a party of seekers after tin having arrived here, bound for Michipicoten, or Otter Head, and I must say that if ever a set of men deserve success, they do. After being detained at Collingwood about a week, they took passage on the Chicord and came nigh foundering in a gale in Georgian Bay, and finally struck a rock the next day, as stated in my last letter. They then came here and chartered a tug to take them up. The tug went twelve miles and backed out, and the party returned. Pennock, who is one of the most resolute and energetic men I ever saw, finally, after unsuccessfully trying every other means, offered the captain of a schooner, bound to Marquette, one thousand dollars to run one hundred miles out of his way, and take him to the place of tin. This offer was accepted, and he, with Capt. Harris, Dr. Jennings, and two newspaper correspondents, left this morning. In conversation with Pennock I find he is not so much interested in pointing out tin mines to his victims as he is to get away five men whom he left there several months ago, as there is no human being living within sixty miles of them, and their supplies must be about exhausted. It is to be hoped that for the sake of those men the vessel will reach the place. One of the correspondents represents the New York *Sun*, and the other one says he represents eighteen newspapers, so if they reach their destination you may look for great and astounding accounts of the richness of the tin deposits near Otter Head. I would, however, caution all readers of the COMMERCIAL not to be too anxious to take stock in any companies formed as the result of this expedition, or anything that the said correspondents may say, as the whole transaction connected with this speculation shows evidence of an "African in the wood pile."

Of all speculations and operations in mining stocks on Lake Superior, this one excites the most attention among the bulls and bears of the mineral ring, and some of the sharper dealers have either been badly sold, or else have made one of the best strikes that has been made for years. Further developments are anxiously looked for, and we are especially curious to know what disposition was made of the fifty kegs containing venitian red, cement, &c., which passed through here during the past summer. There may have been lumps of tin ore mixed up with the rest.

The season so far, although stormy, has not been very cold, and we have only had about three inches of snow. The thermometer was five degrees below zero one night only.

A. P. HEICHBOLD.

Apple From an Aged Tree, Sent by an Aged Lady.

Our friend and genial neighbor, George F. Herman, Esq., of the firm of Anewalt & Herman, yesterday visited the old family homestead in Hanover township, this county, and from his grandmother, Mrs. Catherine Frederick, aged ninety-four years, relict of the late John George Frederick, received the last apple (for this season) from a tree now between one hundred and thirty and one hundred and forty years old. Mrs. Frederick came in possession of the tree about seventy-four years ago, and it was then said to be seventy years old. The old veteran is still sound in body, but is beginning to wither at the top. The aged lady bears a striking resemblance, physically, to the tree, is still hale and hearty, and delights company for hours, tracing family ties, and rehearsing Indian adventures and scenes of the days when Lo was still roaming free and unfettered through the forest that densely grew in this now populous section. May the aged lady live and enjoy many more years.—*Bethlehem Times of Saturday.*

* * *

Thy mail between Haynesville and Ashland, Ohio, is carried by a dog team. The trip is made with a fine Newfoundland dog, a distance of eight miles, in an hour and three-quarters.

The Human Kitchen and its Dumb Waiters.

The body is supplied with aliment by vessels which connect the stomach and its auxiliaries with the venous system, and, so to speak, perform the office of *dumb waiters in a restaurant.* In other words, these media of communication between the animal kitchen and its dependents supply to each member and organ, near or remote, the quantity and kind of sustenance required to keep it going. When he stomach is derelict in its duty, or the dumb waiters inert or obstructed, it is the peculiar province of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters to strengthen and regulate them. Hence its marvelous cures of chronic indigestion, and the emaciation, debility and languor which are generally its concomitants. It is, moreover, a powerful alterative and corrective, and the rapidity with which it checks irregularities of the liver and bowels, and braces and invigorates the nervous system, is a marvel, not only to the general public, but to professional men.

GO TO THE POPULAR DRUG STORE

No. 84 MARKET STREET.

For Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c.

The Greatest Variety, The Largest Stock.
The Greatest Variety, The Largest Stock.
The Greatest Variety, The Largest Stock.
All Goods Warranted,
All Goods Warranted,
All Goods Warranted.
Drugs and Chemicals,
Drugs and Chemicals,
Patent Medicines and Perfumery,
Patent Medicines and Perfumery,
Patent Medicines and Perfumery.
Preparations for the Hair,
Preparations for the Teeth,
Preparations for the Complexion.

The Patent Medicine Department is complete, embracing a great number of Preparations not found in any other establishment. The charges are moderate, and no misrepresentations to effect a sale.

Remember the place.

JOSEPH FLEMING'S,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES, bulk;
VOICE LOZENGES, in doz.
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, bulk;
CHLORATE POTASSA LOZENGES, in doz
LICORICE LOZENGES, bulk,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner of Wood street and First avenue, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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GO TO
WANAMAKER'S
BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVE.

TO GET CLOTHING that will fit nicely and wear satisfactorily, go to
WANAMAKER'S BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

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WANAMAKER'S BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

TO GET LATEST STYLE OVERCOAT, go to
WANAMAKER'S BRANCH HOUSE,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

TO GET BOYS' CLOTHING, Boys' Overcoats, Youths' Overcoats, Youths' Diagonals, Men's Garrick's, Men's Overcoats,

At Prices Lower than any other House in Pittsburgh, go to

Wanamaker's Branch House,
62 FIFTH AVENUE.

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1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
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5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
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8. Children will be healthy who use it,

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere. Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by mechanical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it of Your Grocer or Druggist.

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NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Birettes, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
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A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
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118 and 120 Federal Street,
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NEW GOODS
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New Dress Goods,
Alpacas, Mohairs,
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Shawls, Skirts,
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Hosiery, Gloves,
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Merchants assorting up should call and examine
Goods sold at Lowest Eastern Prices.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
239 and 241 Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH.

Chickering & Sons'
PIANOS
Have taken the First Premium
OVER ALL COMPETITION
IN
AMERICA,
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FRANCE.

These Standard Instruments
Are now offered at Reduced Rates on the
ONE-PRICE SYSTEM
☞ 41,000
OF THESE
STANDARD PIANO-FORTES
Have been made and sold since 1823, and
EIGHTY-ONE FIRST PREMIUMS
Have been awarded to our Firm
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These Pianos are still regarded and universally conceded to be
The Standard Instruments of the World,
And are so pronounced by all the great artists.

Dr. FRANZ LISZT says: "I consider the CHICKERING Piano *superior to any made in Europe or America*, and am fully convinced that they were justly entitled to the *First Prize.*"

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Is more than one-third larger than any other Piano-Forte Manufactory in the world, and is in every respect the most complete as regards machinery and the facilities for doing the *very best class of work.* Messrs C. & Sons have, since the establishment of their business in 1823, made and sold 40,000 Pianos, and these *Standard Instruments* are now offered at Reduced Rates upon the "ONE PRICE SYSTEM," free from all discounts and commissions; and they are, beyond all refutation, the VERY BEST and VERY CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PIANOS now offered.

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We call especial attention to our
UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Which are, in every particular, the finest instruments of their class manufactured, and second only to the Grand Piano, for which they are a good substitute.
Every Piano warranted for five years.

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MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, O. B. FORSE
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Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
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REMOVAL.

THE GREAT
ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC
TEA COMPANY,
Have Removed their Branch Store to
No. 26 Fifth Avenue,
Between Wood and Market Sts., Pittsburgh.

This is an organization of capitalists for the purpose of Importing TEAS direct from place of growth, and distributing them throughout the United States for ONE PROFIT ONLY.

This Company has resident agents and business connections with all the principal ports and Tea growing districts of China and Japan. The Teas are bought expressly for our trade alone in the best TEA districts, and are sold for ONE PROFIT.

As we do not believe in making large profits, we will retail our goods to consumers at the Lowest WHOLESALE PRICES, adding only enough to pay expense of repacking, etc.

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81 WOOD STREET,
AGENT FOR
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Nicholson Files, Rowland's Shovels, Mann's Axes,
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Burden and other manufactures Horse Shoes, and general line BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
The Practical Wringer, the cheapest Wood Frame Wringer in the market. The Trade supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.
Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.
Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO.'S RUBBER BELTING HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c.
Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY
PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.
Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,
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DIAMOND
Foundry, Machine and Boiler Works,
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE and STATIONARY
STEAM ENGINES,
For Oil Wells, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Planing and Rolling Mills. Have on hand and make to order all sizes TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED CYLINDER and LOCOMOTIVE BOILERS, HOUSE FRONTS, COLUMNS, WINDOW HEADS and MACHINE CASTINGS of every description. Prompt attention given to Repairing.
Office and Works—33 and 40 Park Way, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

Holiday Goods!
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A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Boxes,
Handkerchief Boxes,
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SUITABLE FOR
Christmas Presents.

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Ladies' Cloth, Balmoral and Felt Skirts.

Ladies' and Misses' Merino Underwear,
INFANTS' WOOLEN VESTS, &c., &c.

Gent's Underwear,
Scarlet, Plain and Ribbed.
Shetland Plain and Ribbed Shirts and Drawers.
White, Gray and Clouded Underwear.

Fur-Top Gloves,
SHEEPSKIN GLOVES,
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CLOTH GLOVES.
FOR MEN AND BOYS, VERY CHEAP,
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WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Market Street,
Are Now Opening Large Lines of
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
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FINE FELT SKIRTS,
Including some Extra Good Bargains.
Cardigan Jackets.
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Scarlet, Wool and Medicated Shirts and Drawers.
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AT LOW PRICES,
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PIG IRONS, RAILS, COPPER,
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BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes.
Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c.
A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
MUNICIPAL HALL,
Pittsburgh, Pa., November 27, 1872.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE UNTIL 4 O'CLOCK P. M.,

Tuesday, December 10, 1872,

For Building Distributing Reservoir on Herron's Hill, Thirteenth Ward, City of Pittsburgh.

Plans for the same can be seen and Specifications and Forms of Proposal obtained on application at the office of the Chief Engineer.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it for the best interests of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
ROBERT WATSON,
HILL BURGWIN,
S. BEYMER,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS,
Pittsburgh, November 14, 1872.

PROPOSALS
FOR
CAST IRON WATER PIPE.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Cast Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners, of the city of Pittsburgh, until 4 o'clock P. M., THURSDAY, December 12, 1872.

Specifications and blank forms of proposals can be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Commissioners, Municipal Hall.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids, should they deem it to be for the interest of the city.

D. W. C. CARROLL,
P. H. LAUFMAN,
ROBT. WATSON,
S. BEYMER,
HILL BURGWIN,
Board of Water Commissioners.
JOHN ROSS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until SATURDAY, December 14, 1872, for TWO MILLION BRICKS, of good quality, to be delivered at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, McKinney's Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, as required, between April 1st and September 1st, 1873.

Bidders shall have the privilege of making them on the ground, where there is an abundance of good clay.

Also for 3,500 PERCHES OF STONE WORK, more or less, to be furnished by July 1st, 1873, at same place. Specifications to be addressed to

Edgar Thomson Steel Works,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, Pa., the 23d day of November, A. D. 1872. The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as Assignees of RINEHART & STEVENS, of the city of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who have been adjudged Bankrupts upon their own petitition by the District Court of said District. J. H. BALDWIN, No. 75 Grant street; GEO. N. ARMSTRONG, Nos. 12 and 14 Fourth avenue, Assignees.
SW

DRY GOODS.

SECOND FLOOR
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S

At $4 00,
Ladies' Felt Suits, all colors,
WORTH $10 00.

A Large and Attractive Stock of Ladies' Shawls and Scarfs at Very Low Prices.

WATERPROOF CLOAKS,
CLOTH SACQUES,
CLOTH JACKETS, &C.

Blankets, Blankets
White, Blue, Gray, Country and Factory Blankets, cheap.

BEAVER CLOTHS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, and
All kinds of SACKING CLOTHS.

Furs, Furs, Furs,
New Stock Just Opened, and at Low Prices,
AT
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Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny,

Offer for one week an immense stock of Dress Goods, at really extra bargains.

Also, Shawls, Scarfs and a large stock of Furs. Come and see these Goods.

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We Represent in Pennsylvania
BARTON & GUESTIER, Bordeaux,
Finest Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
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J. & F. MARTELL, Cognac,
BRANDY.

We invite the attention of connoisseurs and others to these very fine selections, and solicit orders in large or small quanties.

SEND FOR PRICE LISTS.

H. & A. C. Van Beil,
"THE WINE MERCHANTS,"
1,310 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

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Paintings,
AND
LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS,
816 Chestnut Street,
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LOOKING GLASSES,
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CHROMOS.
Rogers' Groups, Sole Agency.
Goods of all kinds suitable for the
HOLIDAYS.
Everything Packed with great care for transportation.
TTh6

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WALRAVEN,
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FIGURED SILK FABRICS,
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TTh4

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FLANNELS, Plain and Barred.
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PLAIDS, All Qualities, All Patterns.

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CARPETS,
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Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
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&c., &c., &c., &c.
THE (LATEST NOVELTIES, LARGEST STOCK, LOWEST PRICES.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
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Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE.
DRUGGETS,
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New Carpets,
Latest Fall Styles.
Private Patterns in great variety not to be seen elsewhere, are more attractive than in any former season.
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ALL-WOOL BLUE INDIGO JEANS,
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Has the pleasure to inform the public that he has just opened a LARGE IRON YARD in connection with an EXTENSIVE WAREHOUSE, where he will keep on hand a supply of
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BLOCK TIN, PIG LEAD,
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And all grades of BABBITT'S METALS, which he will sell at New York Prices.
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Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.
PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.
DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

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President..............................DAVID GREGG

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Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

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IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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WE OFFER FOR SALE FREE FROM ALL TAXES,

$50,000 SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, Turtle Creek Division, at 86 and Accrued Interest.

This Mortgage is a FIRST LIEN on the first twelve miles of the Road, and is a key to the whole Road, has sixteen years to run, is an absolute security, and pays 7⅓ per cent. on the investment.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 4, 1872.

Among the numerous plans for improving the financial situation, which will be submitted to the consideration of the present Congress, is one which seeks the prestige of the approval of the banking interests of the country, and concerning which we have received a circular from the promoters, the outline of which we give herewith. The object in view being:

To improve the currency of the United States and equalize its circulation, place it on a gold *basis*; to render it elastic and flexible, and by a system of mutual redemption between national banks, of their notes, equalize their value; also, to increase the home demand for United States bonds; and improve the credit of the government of the United States, and the value of its evidences and indebtedness, by further manifesting its financial integrity, in rendering its non-interest bearing notes fundable at the pleasure of the holder into a convenient *gold-bearing* obligation.

To provide by act of Congress:

I. To permit any holder of ten thousand dollars, or multiples thereof, or any of the gold bearing bonds of the United States, to retire the same temporarily, at the Sub-Treasuries or designated depositories, under regulations to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive an amount of United States legal tender notes equal to the face of said bonds temporarily retired; and upon presentation of a like sum in United States notes at the place where said bonds were temporarily retired, to receive the said bonds, or their equivalent in kind, less the interest which would have accrued during the time that the said bonds were temporarily retired. The converter or reverter of bonds as aforesaid, to adjust by payment in gold the value of the current interest at the time of conversion and withdrawal; and provide, further, that the Secretary of the Treasury be required to hold in reserve United States legal tender notes to the amount of forty millions of dollars, to be used for the purpose of temporarily retiring United States bonds as aforesaid, but the said notes shall not be used for any other purpose, nor shall the whole amount of United States legal tender notes exceed four hundred millions of dollars.

II. Provide for the convertibility and revertibility of United States legal tender notes and gold bearing certificates at designated depositories in sums of ten thousand dollars, or multiples thereof, at the pleasure of the holder; certificates to be revertible at ten thousand dollars, these certificates to be available for all the purposes for which the existing three per cent. certificates are available. Said United States notes temporarily retired to remain in the sub-treasury or depository where received until demanded on presentation of certificates issued at said sub-treasury or depository, from each of which reports of expansion and contraction shall be forwarded daily to the United States Treasury.

III. Permit National banks, in redemption cities, to keep one-half of their reserve with redeeming agents, and permit the banks in said cities to count such balances as part of their reserve.

IV. Amend Section 21, National Bank act to remove those restrictions upon issue of National Bank circulation.

The object of the first section, as will readily be seen, is to introduce the much desired quality of elasticity into our circulating medium, and to relieve the Secretary of the Treasury from the onerous and undue responsibility of exercising his judgment as to when an expansion is necessary—a responsibility from which, however, Mr. Boutwell, judging by his report to Congress, does not shrink. The second part of the proposition elaborates in detail the provision looking to flexibility and elasticity. Section third extends the provisions of the 31st section of the national banking act to other leading cities, than the eleven mentioned in the original act. Section four is probably the most practical part of the whole and is a tentative movement in favor of a free banking law, a measure which the *Commercial* has advocated since the agitation of the questions looking to an improvement of our banking system. We present the proposition thus fully, knowing that it comes from a practical banker and student of political economy, that it will come up for Congressional action and that it is a question on which the active financial men of the country should form their opinions and let them be known to their representatives at Washington.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn	Noon	Even'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1862	113	112⅞	113
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113	112⅞	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113¾	113⅝	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1868	116⅝	115⅞	115⅞
10-40s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
New 5s	109⅞	110	110⅛
Gold	112⅝	112½	....
Currency 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅝
United States 6s of 1881	117⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	113
United States 5-20s of 1864	113
United States 5-20s of 1865	113¾
United States 10-40s	109⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	115⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	116⅝
Currency Pacifics	112⅝

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 4, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅝	112½	112⅝	....	....
Canton	....	102	....	....	....
Western Union Tel.	....	75¾	....	....	....
Quicksilver	....	46½	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	86½	86⅞	86	85⅝	85½
Adams Express	....	92	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	....	87	....	....	....
American Express	....	71	....	....	....
United States Express	....	81	....	....	....
New York Central	96¾	96⅝	95¾	95¾	96
Erie	53⅝	53	53⅝	53⅛	53⅛
Harlem	....	116½	....	....	....
Michigan Central	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Southern	93¾	93⅝	93¾	93⅝	94⅛
Illinois Central	....	127¾	....	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	....	86	....	....	....
Chicago and Northwest	86	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝	86¾
Do preferred	90½	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90½
Rock Island	111½	112⅛	113	114⅝	114¾
St. Paul	53	53½	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
Do preferred	76½	76⅝	76	76⅝	76⅝
Wabash	....	69⅝	....	....	....
Do Preferred	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ohio and Mississippi	46½	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46¾
Union Pacific	37½	37⅜	37⅛	37⅝	37⅝
Chicago and Alton	....	110	....	....	....
Do preferred	....	113	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	....	7⅞	....	....	....
Harlem	....	118	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	....	102⅝	....	....	....

The local money market shows no disturbing influences, but moves along quietly. Good borrowers find their wants supplied without much difficulty where they can put up the requisite collaterals; when, however, they have to call on capital outside of their regular banks, they must pay the rates asked. Single named paper finds no buyers and is therefore not quotable.

—The Arkansas Central Railroad is now completed for sixty miles and in running order. The receipts are larger than were estimated. The State has loaned her credit for the construction of the road at the rate of $15,000 per mile. The road, when completed to Little Rock and Pine Bluff will have a large local traffic, as the district is one of the best cotton lands in the world. An extensive through traffic is expected from the Cairo and Fulton Road, and the Little Rock and Fort Smith Road, the latter of which passes through a succession of bituminous coal fields of immense extent. The attention of capitalists is called to the securities of this Arkansas Central by Messrs. Williams & Bostwick, bankers, whose card will be found in another column.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	56⅛	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59
Phila. and Erie	27⅝	North Penna. R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	38⅜	United Co.'s of N. J.	123
Catawissa	53½	Schuylkill Navigat'n.	14
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	35⅜	Reading	58¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1872.

REMARKS.—The weather continues cold, with an insufficient volume of water to let out the anxiously waiting coal fleet. But river men still "live in hopes," and it may be that their hopes will be realized ere long. There are few changes in the markets. There is a report that coffees have advanced fully 1c per lb east. This may effect the market here, and those in want of the article should make a note of it and act accordingly. There has been an advance of 25c on fancy brands of winter flour, and choice spring brands are in better demand. Stocks are light. Generally speaking the markets rule uniform.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks except the Elevator:

	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	7,003	5,632	12,635
Apples, bbls	2,567	1,704	4,271
Cheese, bxs	2,514	2,251	4,765
Corn, sks	3,098	1,133	4,231
Wheat, sks	1,502	5,086	6,588
Barley, sks	1,403	3,998	5,401
Rye, sks	312	158	470
Oats, sks	2,300	1,180	3,480
Butter, pkgs	202	174	376
Bacon, pcs	2,500	20,460	22,960
Bacon, trcs	62	69	131

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for November for the past four years:

	Nov. 1869.	Nov. 1870.	Nov. 1871.	Nov. 1872.
Flour, bbls	23,529	23,782	19,632	27,081
Apples, bush	24,019	32,146	16,949	5,614
Cheese, bxs	5,091	4,829	7,287	8,624
Corn sacks	10,785	8,657	24,286	8,385
Wheat, sacks	18,415	16,719	20,377	9,891
Barley, sacks	25,245	9,926	28,160	6,983
Rye, sacks	....	2,553	12,706	980
Oats, sacks	15,205	26,342	49,475	11,415
Butter, pkgs	815	1,334	1,253	864
Bacon, pieces	19,575	36,284	19,964	22,900
Bacon, tierces	....	513	458	229

Below we give the ruling wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales prime cooking apples at $2 75@3 00 per bbl; common $2 50. Receipts 564 bbls.

ASHES—Sales pearls at 11@11½c; pots 10c; soda ash, common 4½@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4¾@5c; arsenic 5½@6½c.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is fully supplied and sales are limited to jobbing lots at 45@50c ₩ gallon.

ALES—Prices remain unchanged, with sales of the principal city brands at the following figures: X, $9 ₩ bbl; half do $4 50; XX, $10 ₩ bbl; half do $5; India Ale, $11 ₩ bbl; $5 50 for half do. Porter $10 ₩ bbl. When packages are returned $3 are allowed for bbls and $2 50 for half do.

BEANS—New white navy command $2 50@2 75 ₩ bush; common $1 75@2 00. There is a fair demand.

BEESWAX—We are reported sales in a jobbing way at 30@35c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—An active trade is reported at the reduced quotations previously noted. We quote: Sugar cured hams 16c; sugar cured shoulders 8½c; plain shoulders 6½c; clear sides 11c; clear rib sides 10½c; rib sides 10c; breakfast bacon 12½c; dried beef 15c; mess pork $15 50; lard, in tierces, 9½c; lard, in half bbls, 10½c; kegs and buckets 10½c; pigs feet $2 50 per keg; pigs feet $5 00 per half bbl. Receipts bacon—pieces 8,565.

BUTTER—Receipts 26 packages. Choice roll is still in good demand and sells readily at 28@30c; medium and common dull; sales makers 9@16c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A prime article commands $9 00 ₩ bbl; sacks 4½@5c ₩ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—1 lb cans $6 00 ₩ doz; ½ lb cans $3 25 ₩ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 75 ₩ doz.

BROOM CORN—Market steady at 4@7c.

COUNTRY BACON—The inquiry is light, with sales in a small way at the following figures: Hams 8@8½c; shoulders 5@5½c; clear sides 6@6½c.

COUNTRY LARD—There is a better inquiry, with sales at 7@7½c per lb.

CEMENT—We are reported sales at the following figures: Calcined plaster $1 25@4 50 per bbl; Bosson's hydraulic cement $2@2 25; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4@4 25.

CANDLES—Prices are a shade better, and we change our figures to the following: Star 21½@22c; mould 12c; Stearine 14½@15c per lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 560 boxes. The market cannot be reported an active one. The stocks on hand are large. Prices remain unchanged at the following quotations: Prime New York Goshen 16½@17c; Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 13½@14c; Factory 14½@15c.

CIDER—Sales are made at $5@7 ₩ bbl, as to quality. Receipts in advance of the demand.

CRANBERRIES—Prime berries, such as Sackett's and Cary's, command $14@15 ₩ bbl; common and cultivated $9 to $13 ₩ bbl.

CARBON OIL—Standard brands, in round lots, 23½@24c ₩ gallon; jobbing lots 25c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We are reported a fair demand, with sales at $8 ₩ case.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in in considerable quantities and are selling at 5@6c ₩ lb—packers paying the lowest figure.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples 4@5c; peaches, prime halves, 7@8c; blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The scarcity continues; fresh eggs are selling at 30@32c ₩ dozen; limed 28@30c.

FLOUR—The market is very active; there seems to be a stronger feeling to-day. Some of our dealers are asking 25c advance on fancy brands of winter wheat brands. Spring wheat brands are also in better demand, yet no advance is asked. The stock on the market is unusually light, notwithstanding the heavy receipts for the past few days. We quote: Fancy white wheat $8 75; red winter wheat $7 90; Minnesotas $8; Wisconsins, $7 25. Receipts 2,160 bbls.

FEED—Bolted corn meal 75c ₩ bushel; chopped rye $1 85; chopped corn $1 35; chopped corn and oats $1 40; shorts $1 00; middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 25.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 72@75c per lb to the trade, with the usual advance for jobbing lots.

FISH—White Fish at $5 50 per half barrel; Mackerel shore, $20@22 per barrel; No 1 bay, $17@18; No 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No 3 large, in small packages, $4 75 and $8 in bbls; new codfish, $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split, $8 50@9 00; new Labrador, $7 50.

GROCERIES—We have to report an active trade demand for coffees at full prices. The reports from New York are of an exciting character. It is said that a prominent operator in coffee has bought all the stock in transit to this country, and is turning his attention to purchasing the diminished stock now held in the different ports of this country. An advance of fully one cent per pound has been established in the East. Those in the West would do well to "stock up" soon. Sugars are very firm, but without change in prices. Trade may be considered as fully fair; in fact, good for the season of the year. We annex quotations:

Sugars—Knight's yellow 9½c; Heyl, G & Co., C, 10⅛c; Wood's yellow 10½c; Knight's extra C 11½c; Havemeyer & Co, yellow C, 11c; H & E, extra C, 12½c; Monumental C 12c; W W & Co extra C 12½c; Calvert's do 12½c; Calvert's B 12½c; do A 1st; granulated 13½c; powdered 13½c; crushed 13½c; P. R 10@11½c; Demarara 11½c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 24½; prime 23@23½c; good 21@21½c; fair 20@20½c; roasted, loose, 24½c; roasted, in packages, 26c.

Syrups—Orleans—Prime 80c; choice 85c; Union 75c; H & E, extra, 55c; do fancy 65c; Revere 55c; maple 60c; extra maple 65c; common 25@30c.

Rice—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7½@7¾c.

Lard Oil—Fall strained 75c; winter do 80c.

Mince Meat—Standard brands 13c per lb.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, barley and oats, in sacks, since our last:

Wheat, sacks	515	Barley, sacks	601
Oats, sacks	340	Corn, sacks	178

The following were the receipts at the Grain Elevator on Tuesday, December 3d, computed by weight or bushels:

Wheat, bushels	715	Oats, bushels	712
Rye, bushels	2,479	Barley, bushels	838

Dealers in wheat do not report an advance in prices but are unanimous in stating that the supply is short not on account of its scarcity, but the difficulty of getting it to market. Most all dealers have car lots on the way, which should have been here weeks ago, and may not be for weeks to come. The railroads are doing all they can to clear up the blockade, and should no new interruption to the transmission of freights occur, regularity in the future may be safely counted upon. We quote choice red winter $1 65@1 70; amber $1 70@1 75; white $1 80@1 85. Oats—there is a firmer feeling and the demand has largely increased since the disappearance of epizootic; white is selling at 40@45c; mixed 40c. Corn—sale of 1 car new ear corn at 52c; old shelled 55c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 90c. Barley—common to fair 80@85c; prime 90c.

HOMINY—The supply is on the increase, and sales are made at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

HAY—There is a fair demand, with sales baled, on track and wharf at $22@26, as to quality.

HOPS—The stock on hand is light. The yield of 1872 sells at 35@38c; 1871s, 10@12c.

HONEY—Sales in jobbing way at 35@40c per lb.

LIME—Sale of Cleveland white reported at $2 00 per bbl; eastern $1 75.

ONIONS—Silver skins are held at $3 00@3 25 per bbl; yellow $2 75; reds $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peach blows 75@80c ₩ bushel; Jersey sweets $5 00@5 25 per bbl.

POULTRY—Live chickens, per pair, 50@55c; dressed 13@14c per lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c. The market is abundantly supplied.

RAGS—Are held at 3½@3¾c per lb.

SAPOLIO—Sales at $6 00 per case of six dozen.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50@3 55 per bush; flax seed $1 85 @1 90.

TALLOW—Prices are unchanged; sales at 8@8¼c per lb.

VENISON—Deer meat is plenty and, all things considered, cheap. Saddles are held at 20c per lb; whole carcass 10c; demand fair.

WHISKY—Prices are 1@2c lower. We quote at 90@93c per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, December 5, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market remains dull. Buyers of crude are holding off for lower figures, whilst holders think that $3 50 is a pretty low figure for a barrel of oil at Parker's—this is the present situation of the market. How long before there will be a change is further along.

REFINED.

The market is reported firm at New York and Philadelphia; spot, or this month, 27@27½c per gallon. The prices here remain unchanged.

OIL BARRELS.

Market steady with a good jobbing demand. City $2 15; country $2 10.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—The *Courier* gives the following sales:

500 bbls upper road, Titusville pipe	$3 90
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 90
500 bbls Oil City, spot	4 00

The market was dull and seemed to be weaker at all points. Upper road, $3 80 was bid, and at Oil City $4 was the price reached—bidding $3 95. Market closed dull.

NEW YORK, December 4—Closing December 3.—Market unchanged. Crude in bulk offered at 12⅝c, with a moderate trade; sales 25,000 bbls at private terms. Refined 27⅛c; sale reported of 25,000 bbls to suit vessels, at this price. Crude in shipping order 18@18½c. Cases 31½c. Naptha 18c for city, and 17½c for western. Philadelphia delivery quiet at 21c for refined, short delivery.

ROUSEVILLE, December 4.—Market very quiet and dull; we quote at $3 90@4 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, December 4.—Market dull at $3 70@3 75.

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—Market quiet, dull and nothing doing. It is impossible to quote.

OIL CITY, December 4.—Market quiet at $4 00; lower road $3 85; upper road $3 75.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—Market dull; s. w. 27c. Crude 12⅝c; cases 32c; December 27c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, December 4, 12:30 P. M.—Market quiet at $3 50.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Crude 12½c; refined 27⅛c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 4.—December 27c. Crude in bulk 12⅝c; in barrels 18c. Market dull.

TITUSVILLE, December 4.—Market very dull and nothing doing. We quote, in the absence of sales, at $3 85@3 90.

TIDIOUTE, December 4.—Market entirely nominal and nothing doing.

OIL CITY, December 4.—Market very quiet, and prices unchanged at $4@4 05.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Duncan & Young	Riverside Oil Works	457
Duncan & Young	Star Oil Works	585
Gaper	Fairview Oil Works	74
Thos King	Fairview Oil Works	148
T P Miller	Eureka Oil Works	80
N W Stevenson	Citizens oil works	1,117

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works	457	Star Oil Works	585
Fairview Oil Works	222	Eureka Oil Works	240
Citizens' Oil Works	1,117		
Total			2,411

Shipments of Refined Oil East via. A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, December 2, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 1,509 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Warden & Oxnard, 929 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 500 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

P Weisenberger, 102 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 156 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 1,342 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Baum & Wagner, 746 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

John Spear, 169 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

S. Irwin & Co, 745 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Vesta Oil Works, 550 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Baum & Wagner, 55 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Refining Co., 50 bbls benzole to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co, 450 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co, 456 bbls to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co, 150 bbls benzole to Carson & Cullin, Philadelphia.

Total..........7,910

Iron Movement.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron for the week ending Saturday, November 30, 1872:

Routes	Receipts. Tons. Ore.	Receipts. Tons. Pig.	Shipments. Tons. Ore.	Shipments. Tons. Pig.
A. and P. Railway	10	140	....	....
St. L., K. C. and N. R. W.	....	....	....	8
St. L. and I. M. Railway	6,715	1,995	....	10
R., R. I. and St. L. R. W.	....	....	....	100
C. A. & St. L. Railway	....	240	2	46
St. L., V., T. H. and I. Railway	....	....	910	260
St. L., T. H. and I. Railway	....	....	440	....
O. and M. Railway	....	30	270	110
St. L., B. and S. Ill's Railway	....	....	120	....
Total for week	6,725	2,405	1,742	528
Week previous	8,554	1,560	2,380	411

—*St. Louis Republican.*

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Copper steady; Ingot lake $30 50@31 00. Pig iron dull and heavy; Scotch $45 @50; American $45@48. Bar quiet at $120; Russia sheet $19 50. Nails steady; cut $6 00; clinch $7 50@8 00.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 4, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Tuesday, Dec 3rd	940	2,530	2,800	....
Wednesday, Dec. 4th—Up till noon nothing reported.				

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.
Tuesday, Dec. 3	1,240	3,900	1,200	15
Wednesday, Dec. 4	320	3,200	1,400	....
Total	1,560	7,100	2,600	15

Cattle

The receipts of cattle to-day light of through stock for Eastern markets, and very light of those intended for sale here. Trade ruled slow up to Wednesday evening, buyers awaiting and expecting heavier receipts. In this they were disappointed, as the arrivals, up to time of writing, have been the lightest of several weeks. The market opened up this morning unusually brisk, and continued so during the day. Buyers appreciating the fact that cattle are not plenty, are anxious to purchase, and with this feeling ruling, holders have advanced from ½c to ⅝c. In quality, offerings generally are common, and good cattle are in the best demand.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 00 to $7 10; extra 1,400 lbs fine and smooth, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 25; prime 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; prime 1,100 lbs fine and smooth, $5 00 to $5 25; fair 1,000 lbs $4 25 to $4 50; common $3 75 to $4 00; stockers $3 25 to $3 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs still continues heavy. The market rules dull and bad, with prices still inclined lower. Hogs are to-day selling lower than at any time for the last five years, and with free receipts it is hard to tell whether the bottom has yet been reached. The pens are all full, and though quite a number of hogs are shipping East on commission, still the offerings are largely in excess of the demand. Market closed dull and drooping.

PRICES.

Extra Philadelphia, $4 20; prime do, $4 10 to $4 15; prime Yorkers, $4 00; fair do, $3 90; common do, $3 75 to $3 85.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep to-day were fair. The quality of the offerings is common, but few good sheep coming in this week. Prices are pretty much the same as last week, though trade is more active and a better feeling rules.

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75@5 85; extra 90 lbs, fine wool, $5 25@5 50; extra 85 lbs, prime, 80 lbs, $4 75 @5; prime, 75 lbs, $4 25@4 50.

Cattle Sales.

2	2,350	5 25	16	15,560	2 50
18	19,800	5 20	2	2,010	4 50
14	11,620	5 50	4	5,240	6 35
9	9,100	4 25	18	20,410	5 00
51	64,880	6 25	14	23,260	6 75

Hogs.

48	13,430	4 20	34	8,550	3 85
10	25,210	3 85	47	14,420	4 25
36	9,850	4 20	35	10,380	4 10
64	15,790	4 10	112	24,330	4 10

Sheep.

194	15,750	3 75	91	7,670	5 40
194	16,490	4 15	102	8,020	5 75
181	15,810	4 50	178	18,290	5 75

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

December 3.—The difficulties in the way of delivering coal have disappeared, and there is now a pretty brisk trade and prices have been steadily supported.

Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered	00@24c
Ohio river, per bushel, delivered	00@20c
Kanawha, per bushel, delivered	00@22c
Gas coke, at yards	00@12c
Gas coke, delivered	14@16c
Hard coke, delivered	00@18c

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 112⅝@112⅞.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money sharp and demand firm at 7@1-16 per day, closing at 7@1-32 gold.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling quiet at 108⅝@108⅞ long, and 110⅛@110⅜ short sight.

GOLD.

Gold quiet at 112⅝@112⅞. Loans 1-64 to flat. Clearings $57,000,000. Treasury disbursments $202,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments quiet and firm. The Treasury purchased only $500,000 at 112 59-100@112 74-100.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps	117⅜	5-20s, 1867	116⅝
5-20s, 1862	113	5-20s, 1868, cps	115⅞
5-20s, 1864	113	New 5 per cents	110⅛
5-20s, 1865	113¾	10-40s, cps	109⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	115⅝	Currency 6s	112⅝

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, except Tennessee, which is strong.

Missouri 6s	95	Virginia, old	48
Tennessee, old	77½	North Carolina, old	34½
Tennessee, new	78	North Carolina, new	20
Virginia, new	52½		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

In stocks business dull, except Pacific Mail and Rock Island. The former weak and sold down to 84⅞; Rock Island strong and advanced to 114¾ under renewed rumors of scrip dividend, but fell off at the close. This stock reported is part of the North west programme. In explanation of a recent advance in Harlem is the fact that a subscription paper is circulating among stockholders for an extension of the charter to five hundred years. Fluctuations in other shares unimportant, though prices somewhat lower in the afternoon in sympathy with the reaction in Rock Island, but closed steady. Bank of Commerce and Fourth National returned to the Treasury to-day $1,204,677 additional legal tenders, being part of the money placed with them in October. Balance of government money in these banks, $2,891,693.

W. U. Tel. Company	76	Do pref	76½
Quicksilver	46½	Toledo and Wabash	69⅝
Adams Express	92⅜	Fort Wayne	92½
Wells, Fargo & co	87	Chicago and Alton	110½
United States Express	81⅜	Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞
Pacific Mail	84⅞	Burlington & Quincy	37
New York Central	96	Lake Shore	93⅝
Erie	53⅜	Panama	133
Harlem	117	Illinois Central	128
Michigan Central	116	Union Pacific	37⅛
Northwestern	86⅛	Central Pacific	101⅛
Northwestern pref	90⅛	Hartford & Erie	7⅞
Rock Island	113⅞	Sterling Exchange	....
St. Paul	53⅝	Bankers' Bills	8⅞

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., December 4, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm and in fair demand, but unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady with a moderate demand; No 1 spring Chicago $1 10@1 16½; No 2 do $1 09½@1 09⅝; No 3 do 99c@$1. Corn steady; No 2 mixed 42⅛c; rejected 38½c. Oats steady and in moderate demand, No 2, 24½c. Rye higher grades advanced; No 2, 60@60½c. Barley firm and in fair demand; fall No 2, 61⅛@65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and in moderate demand at $11 62½@13 00 seller December. Hams in pickle 8@10c. Green hams easier at 6½@7½c; other green meats quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats, from 15 to 25 days old 3½@4c for shoulders, short rib and short clear; 12c for loose hams; ½c higher for packed.

WHISKY—Firm and in fair demand at 88c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Cotton higher and in fair demand; low middling 19⅞c; sales futures 12,300 bales, December 18 15-16@19c; January 19@19 1-16c; February 19@19½c; March 19½@19⅝c; April 19⅞c; May 20c. Flour steady with a moderate export demand; white wheat extra $7 90; extra Ohio $7 25; St Louis $7 10@11 00. Corn meal quiet. Whisky firmer at 93½@94c. Wheat firmer, with a fair export demand; No 2 Milwaukee $1 50@1 58; winter red western $1 62½. Rye scarce and firm at 90@92c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active; steamer, western mixed 62c; sail, do 65c. Oats a shade firmer; old western mixed 54@55c; black western 49@52c. Eggs unchanged. Hops firm at 35@45c for '72. Leather quiet and firm at 28@31c; Orinoco 27@28c. Wool quiet; extra pulled 45c. Coffee quiet; Rio 15½@18⅝c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9⅛@9⅝c. Petroleum crude 12½c; refined 27⅛c. Mess pork dull at $15 75@16 00. Beef quiet; mess $10@12. Cut meats unchanged. Lard weak; No 1 to prime steam 7½@8⅛c; kettle 8¼c. Butter and cheese unchanged.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, December 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 1,445 head; total for the week thus far 2,512 head, or 136 cars against 370 cars same time last week. Market strong at yesterday's prices for good cattle, with but little inquiry for common stock. Run this week exceedingly light—hardly sufficient to give life to trade; about 650 head were disposed of. Sales 175 Indiana steers, 1,019 to 1,302 lbs, at $5 50@7 50; 34 Indiana stockers, 798 to 890 lbs, at $3 30@4; 18 Indiana cows and heifers, 1,030 lbs, $3 75; 184 Illinois steers, 1,207 to 1,278 lbs, at $6@6 25; 20 Ohio do, 1,050 lbs, $4 50; 20 Michigan do, 1,065 lbs, at $4 25; 42 Texas, 1,117 lbs, at $4 50. Sheep and lambs—receipts to-day 1,600, making a total for the week thus far 4,000, against 6,500 same time last week. Market opened slow at ¼c advance on last week's closing prices; but few buyers in attendance; sales 850 Ohio sheep, 92 to 98 lbs, at $5; 94 Indians, 95 lbs, at $4 75; 180 Michigan, 129 lbs, at $5 50; 92 Canada, 139 at $5 50; 51 Canada lambs, 91 lbs, at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,800, making a total for the week of 18,900, against 19,100 last week. Market dull and dragging at yesterday's quotations, holders endeavoring to raise prices 10c per cwt, but buyers won't make an advance on yesterday's prices; good hogs rule at $4@4 12½; extra select stock a shade higher figures; sales this morning 5,000 Ohio hogs, 210 lbs, at $4 12½; sales yesterday afternoon 4,400 Ohio and Indiana hogs, 200 to 220 lbs, at $4 00@4 15.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, December 4.—Cotton active; low middling 18⅞c. Flour firm and in fair demand at $7 35@7 50. Wheat—demand good at full prices; best grades scarce at $1 62@1 67. Corn quiet; old 42@43c; new 40@41c. Oats quiet at 27@35c. Rye—fair demand and market firm at 68@70c. Barley dull but unchanged. Groceries steady with a fair demand. Oils steady and unchanged. Mess pork $12 00. Lard dull; steam 7½@7¾c; kettle 7¾@7⅞c. Bulk meats in fair jobbing demand; shoulders 3¾@4c; clear rib sides 5¾@6c; clear sides 11c; new shoulders 5c; new sides, clear rib, 8¾c; clear sides 6¾c. Hams—sugar cured firm with a very good demand at $2 40. Hogs steady, with a moderate demand, at $3 65 @3 75. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 86c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, December 4.—Flour and wheat quiet but unchanged. Corn dull; mixed western 61½c. Oats firmer; western mixed 42@45c; white 46@48c. Rye quiet at 8@90c. Provisions very quiet; mess pork $15 50; bulk shoulders 4½c; rib sides 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 7¼ @7½c. Bacon—only a limited jobbing demand; shoulders 6½@6¾c; rib sides, none here; clear rib sides 9½c. Hams dull; new 15c. Lard very dull at 8c. Butter very firm and stock scarce; choice western roll 28c. Whisky firm at 93½@94c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—Cotton firm and a shade higher at 17⅝c. Flour steady; extra family $6 50. Wheat quiet; red $1 40; amber $1 50; white $1 55 for choice. Corn—new 40c; old mixed 42c. Rye 65c. Barley 75@90c. Hogs held at $3 90@4 00, but packers are offering only $3 75. Mess pork nominal at $12 75. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6½c; clear sides 6⅝c. Green meats quiet; shoulders 3½c; hams 7⅝c. Lard fair and in steady demand; choice leaf 7⅞c; kegs 8¾@9c. Whisky steady at 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, December 4.—Business rather good to-day. The market for cotton goods is still firm, with an advancing tendency. Nashua E, Saranac E, Cabot A and Dwight W brown sheetings have been advanced ½c per yard. Canton flannels continue in demand and are very scarce for low and medium qualities. Wool flannels are active, scarce, in short supply, and sold ahead. Horse blankets scarce and in demand. Foreign goods quiet, with a good demand for empress cloths, which are scarce.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, December 4.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat—demand active and prices advanced 5@6c; amber Michigan $1 55@1 57½; No 1 red $1 65. Corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 38½c; low mixed 37½c; new 33c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Mess pork nominal at $12 50@12 62. Lard 7@8c. Dressed hogs $5.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, December 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat better; No 1 red winter $1 66; No 1 Milwaukee $1 60. Corn and oats quiet and unchanged. Petroleum—refined steady; Standard white, car lots, 23@23½c; prime white do 24@24½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, December 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No Milwaukee $1 14; No 2 do $1 08⅜. Oats steady with a moderate demand; No 2, 27c. Corn quiet and weak; No 2 mixed 37c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No 1, 60c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2, 65c.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., December 4.—Corn dull at 58c. Barley quiet; prime flake Canada $1 02; choice Bay quite at $1 06.

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ABEL'S VERMIN EXTERMINATOR

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

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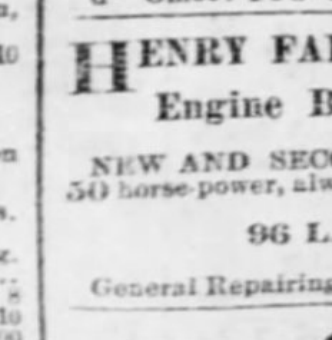

GET THE BEST.

Howe Standard and Sampson Standard

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.

W. A. McCLURG
63 Wood street

IMPERIAL FRENCH PRUNES—NEW crop, just received, in one and two pound glass jars; also, choice French Prunes, in boxes, for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure From New York.

1872.

Liberia	December	5	Hamburg
City of Washington	December	5	Liverpool
Italy	December	7	Liverpool
Anglia	December	7	Glasgow
Atlantic	December	7	Liverpool
City of Montreal	December	7	Liverpool
Donau	December	7	Bremen
Java	December	11	Liverpool
Idaho	December	11	Liverpool
City of Antwerp	December	12	Liverpool
Frisia	December	12	Hamburg
Spain	December	14	Liverpool
India	December	14	Glasgow
Celtic	December	14	Liverpool
City of Brussels	December	14	Liverpool
Washington	December	14	France
America	December	14	Bremen
Calabria	December	18	Liverpool
Minnesota	December	18	Liverpool
Trinacria	December	18	Glasgow
Westphalia	December	19	Hamburg
Canada	December	21	Liverpool
Oceanic	December	21	Liverpool
California	December	21	Liverpool
City of Paris	December	21	Liverpool
Abyssinia	December	25	Liverpool
Manhattan	December	25	Liverpool
Holsatia	December	26	Hamburg
Adriatic	December	28	Liverpool
Australia	December	28	Liverpool
City of Limerick	December	28	Liverpool
St. Laurent	December	28	Liverpool
Arragon	December	28	Bristol

1873.

Cuba	January	1	Liverpool
Wisconsin	January	1	Liverpool
Iowa	January	1	Liverpool
Thuringia	January	2	Hamburg
Parthia	January	8	Liverpool
Nevada	January	8	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 4, 1872.

River falling, with seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 42 at 4 P. M. F.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 4, 1872.

River falling, with seven and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 31 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., December 4, 1872.

River broke this morning. No ice running to interfere with navigation. The marks show seven feet five inches and rising. Cloudy and cool. M.

Louisville

LOUISVILLE, December 4.—River stationary with three feet three inches water in the canal and one foot three inches in the Indiana chute. Clear and mild. Business dull. No boats moving except packets.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, December 4.—River falling fast, with two feet to go on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and cool.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 4.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Departed—James Howard, New Orleans; Shannon, Cincinnati; Capital City and Lady Lee, Cairo; Fort Gibson, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, December 4.—No boats down to-day. Up—Samuel J. Hall and J. F. Tolle. Cloudy and cool. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—No arrivals. Departed—John Kilgour, Cincinnati; City of Cairo, Louisville. Clear and pleasant.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	P. Donaldson	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth

Departed.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Wheeling.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet and stationary.

Boats Departing This Day

Cincinnati	Juniata	C. L. Brennan, 5 P. M.
Louisville	Henry Probasco	C. A. Dravo, 5 P. M.
Geneva	Elector	Abrams, 5 P. M.
St. Louis	Messenger	Cook, 4 P. M.
Nashville	Belle Vernon	Darrah, 4 P. M.

THE sudden change in the weather has checked the rise and postponed the coal departure for the present. The marks last evening indicated six feet and about a stand. It will probably be falling this morning. Trade on the landing was brisk.

THE packet Carrie Brooks left for Wheeling with a good trip.

THE J. W. Garrett has laid up in the bend above Cairo with her tow of ore.

JUDGE Benedict, New York, has decided that the new shipping law is constitutional.

MAJ. E. WEBB, of Vicksburg, will present the John B. Maude with her new set of colors.

THE last boat to get through Lake Pepin this year was the Minneapolis, which went through on the 15th.

THE Louisiana, Mo., *Riverside Press* thinks the St. Johns would sail up an iceberg if she saw business at the pinnacle.

THE ship Marlborough, from Liverpool, with 8,796 sacks of salt for St. Louis merchants, arrived at New Orleans on Saturday.

THE Glencoe's addition to her cargo at Cairo, for New Orleans, was 420 bbls flour, 1,109 sacks oats, 32 boxes eggs, 13 bales hay and a large way freight.

A PASSENGER on the Bismarck stepped off the boat for a few minutes while lying at Cairo, and on returning found his gold watch and $170 in money missing.

THE United States mail packet Elector, Capt. Abrams, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M. from the Company's wharfboat. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, who knows all about it.

THE popular steamer Juniata, Captain C. L. Brennan, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati and way ports. This boat is noted for excellent speed, superior accommodations and careful and attentive officers.

THE new tow boat built by the Howards, of Jeffersonville, for the Kentucky river Navigation company, has been named Longfellow. She made her trial trip last Friday, which proved quite satisfactory to all concerned.

THE favorite passenger packet Messenger, Capt. T. F. Cook, takes her departure this day for Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo and St. Louis. This boat is noted for superior accommodations and careful and gentlemanly officers. Capt. J. C. Fisher will do the honors in the office.

THE fine packet Bellevernon, Capt. J. J. Darragh, is announced to leave this day for Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville. Shippers will bear this fact in mind, and make arrangements accordingly. Our attentive young friend T. J. Darragh will be found in the office.

THE reporter of the New Orleans *National Republican* says: "The cabin of the Edenburg is so high from the hold that the engineer started for his room in it two days previous and at a late hour had not returned." Pray, brother, on what deck is the cabin built?

ST. LOUIS.—Custom House Record—Sale: Steamer Tom Stevens, Thomas Wallace, to firm of Carter, Lambert & Westside, of Cole county, Mo., for $2,000; steamer Dr Frederick Hill, James P. Robinson, of New York, to R. Edgar, trustee of Pacific Railroad of Missouri, for $20,000.

THE new and splendid sidewheel packet Henry Probasco, Capt. C. A. Dravo, takes her departure this day at 5 P. M., for Marietta, Parkersburg, Cincinnati and Louisville, going direct through. This will be a fine opportunity for shippers. This boat is very fast, has excellent accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. Young, who has charge of the office, will see the passengers are well cared for.

GENERAL GODFREY WEITZEL has transmitted to the Treasury Department a special report on the Louisville and Portland Canal, in favor of its transfer to the government. He thinks the toll for the first year should be twelve cents per ton. After that, in view of the expected increase in the use of the canal, consequent on the reduction of tolls, five cents per ton would be sufficient to meet all expenditures.

LAID UP.—Somewhat to the surprise of their friends, the crew of the little steamer Lilly, which boat started for the northern waters on Tuesday, returned yesterday. They report that on reaching a point about twelve miles below Burlington they found it impossible to proceed on account of a gorge, and were obliged to tie up for the winter. They left the boat in good quarters and in good condition.—*Muscatine Journal, November 29th.*

THE LAKE AND RIVER FROZEN.—Pursuant to announcement made in the columns of this paper, the lake froze over. The ice now extends in an almost unbroken sheet from the water works to the Fort Clark mills. In the upper part of the lake the ice is from six to seven inches in thickness. The river, too, strange to say, is frozen over from just below the gas works as far as one can see from that point. That the river should be frozen over before winter has commenced is certainly an unusual occurrence.—*Peoria Transcript, Saturday.*

NAVIGATING WHITE RIVER.—Capt. Holloday is now building a boat at Forsyth, on White river, to run between that point and Jacksonport. It is to be seventy feet keel and seventeen feet beam, with double geared forty horse power engine, and designed to carry fifty tons of freight. It was expected to be ready for the movement of the cotton crop this year. If it succeeds in navigating the river it may prove a very advantageous enterprise for Taney and other counties in Missouri and Arkansas bordering on the river. Some years before the war boats frequently ran as far up as Forsyth.—*Springfield, Mo., Leader, Nov. 28.*

AT Shreveport last Monday Red River was on a stand. A heavy rain had fallen, and navigators were elated at the prospect of an early rise in the river and a resumption of arrivals and departures. The last cotton shipped from Shreveport down was taken at $7 per bale. The *Telegram* says: "Business continues disgustingly dull, and will remain so, we fear, until Old Red comes to the rescue. With a good river we should be flush with business about this time, and the long faces we now see prowling about our streets would be drawn into decent proportions. We haven't heard a soul get off a good square laugh in two months. The wreck is complete and the bust general. Ashes are a foot thick on top of everybody, and when we shall be able to crack the crust and get from under, the Lord only knows."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R.

Bricker & co, 1 car middlings; Knox, Kim & co, 14 bxs glass; Hare & Bro, 1 ol single trees; E H Myers & co, 9,000 green hams; Reese, Owens & co, 2,500 do do; Bakewell P & co, 14 casks potash; Hubbard S B & co, 2 bxs axes; Voigt, Mahood & co, 5 hf bbls butter, 167 bbls cranberries, 1 bbl chickens; Loh & Cooley, 2 bbls eggs, 1 kg butter; E Moye & co, 2 kgs butter, 2 bbls eggs; Casey & F, 10 bbls brandy; J K Lanahan, 25 bbls whisky; Arbuckles & co, 32 hf bbls pickles; J Hammett, 7 sks horns; F M Chapman, 4 bbls old copper; F H C Field, 20 bxs soap; T H Nevin & co, 3 bxs putty; J W Knox, 50 sks oats; W M McCulley & co, 1 bx w glass; J P Hanna, 40 dressed hogs; B W Buhe, 4 bbls cider, 4 do apples, 1 keg a butter; G B Ecker, 1 car bricks; Jacob Everly, 1 bbl cider; J McKay, 50 bbls whisky; T C Jenkins, 100 do flour; Watt, L & co, 100 do do; Schomaker & co, 100 do; McQuiston & K, 166 slabs spelter; F Sellers, 335 g k moulds, 100 g e do; Pickersgill, L & co, 2 castings; Totten & co, 3 cars b do; Laing & McK, 1 do hay; Voigt, M & co, 2 hf bbls butter; Jas Callery, 21 g hides; J Gilmore, 1 bx mdse; J Miller, 4 bbls cider; J A Robinson, 20 bxs soap; H druggaman, 40 do do, 5 do candles; Reymer Bros, 9 boxes empty boxes; Singer, N & co, 2 bbls scrap; Ellsworth Bros, 2 kegs mackerel.

ALLEGHENY STATION—Gilmore, S & co, 1 car barley; V Ludwig, 10 bbls and 160 sacks flour; Spear & G, 100 bbls do; Thompson & L, 165 bgs f seed; Jas Reed, 1 car pipe; R Carson, lot s ware; W McBeth, 5 sks beans; Backfield & N, 40 sks flour; R Knox & Son, 1 car s stuff; R & W Jenkinson, 4 bbls tob; G S Simon, 3 cases boots; Thompson & S, 1 car lumber; S M Cummings, 5 bbls limestone, 6 boxs candles; W Anshutz & co, 1 car lumber; Johnson & co, 1 co lime; Isabella Furnace co, 1 do stone; H Chadler, 2 do staves; Hamilton, L, A & co, 2 do lumber; J Lautner, 47 bdls spokes, 26 do felloes; J B Orr, 19 bales hemp; Voegtley, K & co, 1 car shingles; John Dunmor, 1 do staves and heading; C Walters, 77 bdls hides, 14 do skins.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Gill Bro, 1 box shoes; Jas Brown, 1 box hardware; R B Hartley, 1 trunk; Jas Callery, 30 green hides, 60 bd s do; G A Williams, 1 bx butter; Jno Ratchie, 2 calves; Siebert & Berg, 2 rolls leather; Thos M Howe, 1 bbls butter; G W E Leech, 1 bbl flour, 1 bag beans; R Owens, 1 sack flour; J T Carroll, 1 do; A V RR, 1 axle, 2 jack screws, 1 lo blocks; S Burkhart, 50 bdls green hides, 2 do d hides; J Hoffman, 2 dressed hogs, 1 calf; Wm Hoffman, 1 calf; Haworth & D, 2 horses; Hilands & K 17 bxs trees; Jas Johnston, lot h h goods; Isabella Furnace co, 1 car limestone; Carnagie K & co, 1 car do; N Y & C G C co, 23 cars lump coal; Dr Tweddle, 150 bbls lub oil; S Davidson, 54 slabs marble; G W Anderson & co, 28 rolls leather; E & C Magnan, 400 cases preserved goods; J H Lippincott, 339 cases canned goods; Wm Mondurff & co, 3 bbls wine; Pittsburgh Plow Works, 1 bar; J Woodwell & co, 1 bx hardware, 2 pkgs f ware; P Wiskin, 10 bales hops; H M Bennett, 3 barrels whisky, 1 do gin, 1 do spirits; J G Wood & co, 1 do spirits; J C Kallenberger, 1 tub wine; Harris & Ewing, 10 boxes mdse; H Gerwig, 1 bbl wine; N P Townsend, 1 bbl do; Jas Woodwell & co, 2 bxs tin ware; Falley, F & co, 1 hydraulic ram; Reymer Bros, 400 cases preserved goods; Jno McD Crossan, 4 baskets, 3 cans.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

South Pittsburgh P Mfg co, 1 car lumber; Scott & Gisal, 225 sks oats; Citizens' R'l co, 99 oil bbls; T P Henderson, 100 bbls lime; H Young, 2 do wine; Thos McKay, 10 bxs w fish; Chas C Baer & co, 20 cases tobacco; T C Jenkins, 50 do do; Pollard & P, 1 show case; Pittsburgh B & W co, 1 case paper; John Rogers, 20 bdls h handles; George Westlake, 206 oil bbls; A A Hall, 179 sacks potatoes; J A Graff, 88 bbls apples, 2 kegs apple butter; Voight, Mahood & co, 2 tubs corn, 2 sks do, 29 crocks a butter; Jarvis, Fleecher & co, 2 bbls apples, 189 pcs s pipe; Jarvis & co, 289 do do; McCullough & Smith, 5 sks rags; Arbuckles & co, 3 bxs cheese; John Agnew & Son, 3 do g ware; E H Myers & co, 2 buckets lard; Young & Murphy, 6 shelers; Wm Pickersgill & co, 6 wheels, 5 bxs b and s; H J McCracken & Bro, 15 bbls apples; T L Trask, 7 do potatoes, 2 do apples; P Duff & Son, 10 do do; G N Hoffstott, 5 rolls leather.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

Jas Callery & co, 13 rolls leather; M Meyers, 22 cases tobacco; J Rhodes, 186 sks barley; Seghmyer & Voskamp, 400 sks flour; O H Allerton, 1 car hay; J McCracken & Bro, 1 do; F Sellers & co, 52 tcs lard; Kell & Richart, 1 car hay; H J Bagan, 4 bales hay; Fred Evert, 50 bbl whisky; Bentley & Gerwig, 29 bales tow; Watt, Lang & co, 12 bbl molasses; R Dickey & co, 127 sks barley; Spencer, McKay & co, 380 do; P Duff & Son, 20 sks corn, 1 do f seed; F Schields 124 sks barley; Rainbow & Aiken, 52 sks oats; S Lindsey Jr & co, 40 bbls flour 200 sks do; J J Pettit & co, 22 bbls apples; Voight, & co, 37 do do; Geo Blager, 30 do do.

Brownsville and Geneva.

U. S. MAIL GENEVA—A S Carlile, 306 bdls paper, 3 bbls whisky, 6 do cider; W J Meek, 15 bbls whisky; L Straup, 10 do do; R C Schmertz, 980 bxs glass; Jenkins, 1 bx cider; T S Kemble, 5 do crackers; McKee & M, 1 bx; W D Ragan, 32 bbls apples; A Milliken, 2 pkgs; J W Goslin 10 do.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Carnagie, K & Co, m	1	Wharton, Bros & Co, m	2
Reese, Graff & Co, m	2	Lewis, B, D & Co, o	2
Total			7

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Caughey & Hallman, m	5	J Reamer, m	1
J. Moorhead, m	3		
Total			9

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	17

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Carnagie, K & Co, o	3	Harbaugh, M & Co, o	1
J W Porter, m	1		
Total			5

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Carnagie, K & Co, m	8	Lewis, O & P, m	2
Total			10

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Sable Coal Co	19	S M Kier	43
Armstrong, D. & Co	34		
Total			96

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT.

State Aid Bonds,

To the Arkansas Central Railway,

A FIRST LIEN ON THE REVENUE OF THE ROAD,

ONLY $15,000 PER MILE,

AT 75 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This is the Great Central East and West route through Arkansas, CONNECTING THE THREE LARGEST CITIES IN THE STATE, Helena, Pine Bluff and Little Rock, the Capital. This route has supported a LINE OF FIVE STEAMERS for several years. Connects with the GREAT COAL FIELDS West of Little Rock, and THE CATTLE TRADE from Texas, with unrestricted control of the COTTON PRODUCT FROM THE RICHEST PLANTATIONS IN THE WORLD.

Interest payable 1st October and April, at the Union Trust Company, New York.

Maps, Circulars, Pamphlets, giving full particulars of the Loan, to be had by addressing the undersigned.

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers,

49 WALL STREET, New York, or of

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
S. McCLEAN & CO.,
HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
BANKERS, Pittsburgh.

TThs

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..............................$100,000
PRIVILEGE..............................$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securities.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

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ANDREW MILLER,	S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF,	G. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM NELSON	D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH,	G. W. RANKIN.
H. A. WEAVER.	

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

CITY BANK,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL..............................$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Dominick Ihmsen, Thos. Rourke, Patrick Kane, James Callery, Thomas Barnes, Charles Maginn, Theo. E. Tack, Terrence Campbell, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. S. Adams, R. J. Grace, P. LeGoullon.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

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CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Shoies.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
ROBT. J. ANDERSON, of Anderson & Woods.
GETER C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Shoe AND Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..............................$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON,	D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN,	M. W. RANKIN,
C. FOLLANSBEE,	JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND,	JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, JR.	

GEO. H. ANDERSON..............................President.
JOHN D. FRASER..............................Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.
Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.
Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.
Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

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CYRUS CLARKE, JR..............................Cashier.

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Orders solicited for all kinds of

FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE

AND ALSO

RETORTS.

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Manufacturer of Machinery

FOR MINING AND SMELTING PURPOSES.

SPECIALTY: Patent Coal and Ore Crushing and Washing Machines; Builder of improved Coke Ovens and Machinery for discharging the same.

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Scrap Iron, Metal and Steel.

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XXX CULTIVATED CRANBERRIES,
Shaker Dried Corn,
Green (dried) Peas,
Nan Beans, Buckwheat Flour,
Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Lemons,
Anderson's Jersey Mince Meat,
Crab Cider, Refined Cider,
Two-year old Cider Vinegar,
Fresh Butter and Eggs received daily.

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Only Make Purchases on Orders.

LOH & COOLEY,

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RIVER PACKETS.

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..............................CAPT. PHILLIPS
STEAMER ELECTOR..............................CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..............................CAPT. WASH. STEWART.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..............................CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freight will be received after 5 o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..............................Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE STEAMER

Carrie Brooks,

HARVEY DARLINGTON..............................Captain
MORRIS DORSEY..............................Clerk

Will leave regularly as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THROUGH TO LOUISVILLE THIS DAY, 5 P. M.

THE SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL PASSENGER STEAMER

HENRY PROBASCO,

C. A. DRAVO..............................Captain.
ALEX. YOUNG..............................Clerk.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

CHAS. M. FAIRMAN,
On Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

THIS DAY, 5 P. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

JUNIATA,

C. L. BRENNAN..............................Captain.
WM. S. DRAVO..............................Clerk.

Will Leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, Agents.

NASHVILLE.

For Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and Nashville.

POSITIVELY, THURSDAY, December 5—4 P. M.

THE FIRST CLASS FREIGHT PACKET

BELLEVERNON,

J. J. DARRAGH..............................Commander.
T. J. DARRAGH..............................Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight apply on Board, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
G. H. GHRIEST, & CO., Agents.

MISSOURI RIVER.

For St. Louis and Missouri River.

THIS DAY, December 5—12 M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

MESSENGER,

T. F. COOK..............................Commander.
JOHN C. FISHER..............................Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to

CHARLES M. FAIRMAN, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans.

WILL HAVE DESPATCH.

THE POWERFUL TOW-BOAT

Ironsides and Barges,

Are now receiving for the above and intermediate ports.

For Freight apply to R. C. GRAY, 94 Water street, or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or
GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO., Agents.

NOTICE

TO STEAMBOATMEN.

At the request of the Cincinnati Pilots' Association, approved by Colonel Wm. E. Merrill, United States Engineer, in charge of Ohio River Improvements, the center of the channel span of Newport and Cincinnati Bridge will be designated by a Blue Light, instead of a white light. The change will be made

SUNDAY NIGHT, December 1, 1872.

Red Lights will be displayed above the piers as heretofore.

JOHN C. WILSON, Engineer.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP,	CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRISTOL,	CITY OF NEW YORK.
CITY OF BROOKLYN,	CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS,	CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER,	CITY OF WASHINGTON

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..............................$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..............................30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..............................$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street; or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

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☞ SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

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NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,

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Plumber, Gas and Steam Fitter,

No. 143 LIBERTY AVENUE,

FMW OPPOSITE FIFTH AVENUE.

CHEAP STEAM PUMP,

Without Valves, Piston or Packing.

Non-Freezing and always reliable. Call and see in operation, or send for Circular. Price $15 00.

SHERIFFS & LOUGHERY,
68 Water street, Pittsburgh.

WM. HOLMES..............................JAMES IRWIN

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID,
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA,
And AQA AMMONIA

Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER OCTOBER 27th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:35 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:55 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	1:00 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	8:00 a m
Philada. Ex.	5:20 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:30 a m
Fast Line	8:50 p m	Southern Ex.	12:10 p m
		Through Pas.	1:25 p m
		Pacific Ex.	1:40 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Home'd Ac.No.1	7:10 a m	Brinton Ac.No.1	7:40 a m
Walls No. 2	10:20 a m	Home'd Ac.No.1	8:20 a m
Walls No. 3	11:50 a m	Walls No. 2	9:10 a m
Home'd Ac.No.2	2:30 p m	Johnstown Acc.	10:10 a m
Walls No. 4	3:20 p m	Walls No. 3	1:10 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:00 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Home'd Ac.No.2	4:35 p m
Brad'ks Ac.No.1	5:30 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 5	6:05 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Home'd Ac.No.3	7:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac.No 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 2	9:20 p m	Home'd Ac No.3	8:50 p m
Wall's No. 6	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Fast Line and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily.
Pacific Express daily, except Monday.
All other Trains daily, except Sunday.
Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:40 p. m.; New York 6:34 p. m.
Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:00 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:25 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:30 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:00 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.
Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:55 a. m.; New York 10:03 a. m.
Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 5:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 9:20 a. m.; Baltimore 8:45 a. m.; Washington 11:15 a. m.; New York 12:21 p. m.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:10 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:00 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:25 p. m. and arrives at Wall's Station at 1:45 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrives at Brinton's 10:30 p. m.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at the office.
For further information apply to

THOS. E. WATT, Agent, 78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after SUNDAY, November 3d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows, city time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	6:30 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Through Mail	6:55 a m	West Newton Ac	8:25 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	Confluence Ac.	10:45 a m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	11:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	12:10 p m
Confluence Ac.	3:25 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:55 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	5:25 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac. No. 4	6:15 p m	McKeesport Ac. No. 4	8:25 p m
Braddocks Ac.	11:00 p m	Braddocks Ac.	12:30 a m
Church Train*	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.
All Trains daily except Sunday.
Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.
THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.
CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.
Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMSTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.
For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST, Passenger Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after SUNDAY, November 3, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo and all points in the Oil Regions, and Central and Western New York.

	Leaves.	Arrives.
Day Express	12:50 p m	5:09 p m
Night Express	9:10 p m	6:10 a m
Buffalo Express	7:40 a m	8:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	5:15 p m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	5:55 p m	8:25 a m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:50 a m	9:00 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	11:50 a m	2:00 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	7:15 p m
4th Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	6:40 a m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parkers at 11:40 A. M., and returning leaves Parkers at 4:25 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh at 8:16 P. M., stopping at all stations for passengers.
Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.
Express Trains stop only at Principal Points.
Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.
Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains. Baggage checked through to destination.
Through Tickets, Commutation or Local, can be procured at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, or in Union Depot.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From OCTOBER 27th, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex.	2:33 a m
Cle'd Wh'g Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Erie and Y'gn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:28 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Chi&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Pacific Exp.	9:23 a m	Clevel'd & Wh'Ex	4:03 p m
Cle'd and Wh'g Ex	1:58 p m	Erie and Y'gn Ex	5:33 p m
Chicago Exp.	2:13 p m	Chicago Mail	6:23 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:38 p m	Clev'nd Wh'g Ex	8:33 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex.	11:13 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	12:08 p m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:28 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac.	3:48 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:53 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	3:03 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After OCTOBER 27th, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex.	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:23 a m	McDonald Ac.	6:58 a m
Washington Ac.	8:53 a m	Washington Ac.	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:23 a m	Steubenville Ac.	9:58 a m
McDonald Ac.	12:03 p m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:28 p m
Southern Ex.	12:58 p m	McDonald Ac.	3:43 p m
Steubenville Ac.	4:13 p m	Columbus Mail	5:33 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Fast Line	6:28 p m
Sunday Ch train	1:23 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

12:58 p.m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:28 p.m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:13 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.
Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after DEC. 2d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a m
Claremont Ac.	1:08 p m	Express	2:30 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:53 p m	Springdale No. 1	3:20 p m
Mail	5:45 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:20 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 3:00 P. M.
The 6:50 a. m. Train and 2:30 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connections for Butler.
For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

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UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.

We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Strong as Forged Steel. Send for Circular.

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

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Pittsburgh Steel Works.

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

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Manufacturers of All Descriptions of

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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL.
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES.
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS.
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plates.
STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
83 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL,

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ESTABLISHED 1808.

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Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 31 and 32 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. P. PEARS,	B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL.	J. W. PAUL.

PETROLEUM.

E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh.	HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products:

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,

FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,

Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.

Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by

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50 lbs
BAR LEAD

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OUR PATENT MACHINE-MADE BAR LEAD is superior to the old Cast Bar. The Bars are of uniform width and length, weighing exactly 6 ounces each. It is put up in Kegs of 250 pounds each.
HARDWARE MEN ordering 500 pounds or upwards can have their FIRM NAME BRANDED ON THE BARS without extra charge.

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Chimneys, Britches,	Oil Stills, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Ash Pans,	Settling Pans,
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Iron Bridges,	Condensers,
Steam Boilers,	Prison Doors,

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Common, Refined Charcoal, Charcoal Bloom.

ANGLE AND T IRON.

T RAILS, 30, 20, 16, 15, 14, 12 lbs. to the yard.

FLAT RAIL, Punched and Countersunk.

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Duquesne Coal Cooking Stove

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,

FOR COAL AND WOOD.

GRATE FRONTS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

SALESROOM,

NO. 22 WOOD STREET.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

South Side Brass Works.

ALL KINDS OF

Brass Castings Made to Order.

Prompt attention given to Filling Orders for Finished Brass Goods and Anti-Friction Metal. Address

No. 95 CARSON STREET, South Side,

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Pittsburgh Bolt Company.

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FISH BARS AND BOLTS.

Patent Hot Hammered Bolts and Nuts,

WASHERS, WOOD SCREWS, CARRIAGE, PLOW, CAR AND BRIDGE BOLTS, RIVETS AND PATCH BOLTS.

Office, 369 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
POSTOFFICE LOCK BOX 446.

E. KAYLOR, President.
R. H. LEWIS, Treasurer.
H. F. LYNCH, Secretary.

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Locomotive and Machine Works.

DAWSON & BAILY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders

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Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint & Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
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Corner Twenty-second and Railroad Sts.,

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MANUFACTURE THE CELEBRATED

Clarion Star Brick

FOR ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, STEEL WORKS, BLAST FURNACES, GLASS WORKS, COKE OVENS, &c.

TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

GRAFF TUBE WORKS.

William Graff & Co.,

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Iron Pipe,

FOR GAS, STEAM AND WATER,

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Pipe of any Size, Length or Thickness furnished to order.

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Pure White Rock Glass Sand,

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Depot and Office at PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We are prepared to deliver our Sand to any part of Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Orders left at our Office, or by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

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BARN DOOR,

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Iron Roof Frames,

COVERED WITH

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Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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The demand for CORRUGATED IRON is greater yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

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ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

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AND

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

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Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,

PITTSBURGH

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO [illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Situation in France.

PARIS, December 4, Evening.—It is expected that the Committee of Thirty to be elected by the Assembly to-morrow, and whose duty it will be to draw up a law regulating public powers and prescribing conditions of ministerial responsibility, will consist of sixteen Monarchists and fourteen Republicans. The party of the Right has rejected the proposition for even a partial renewal of the Assembly by an appeal to the people. A meeting of the party of the Left was held to-day, at which, after a powerful speech by Gambetta in advocacy of the dissolution of the Assembly, measures to that end were absolutely insisted upon.

Carlist Risings in Spain.

PARIS, December 4.—A dispatch from Bayonne, in the Department of the Basses Pyrenees, says 250 Carlists entered Spain from France yesterday. Thiers sent a dispatch to King Amadeus congratulating him upon his convalesence. There is much excitement in Malaga over apprehensions of a Carlist demonstration in that city. Many families are leaving and troops are being quartered in the custom house and cathedral.

Further Inundations in Italy Feared.

ROME, December 4.—Dispatches from the north of Italy state that heavy rains have again swollen the waters of the river Po, and another inundation is apprehended.

Strike at the London Gas Works—Portions of the City in Darkness.

LONDON, December 4, 6 P. M.—Large portions of the city are in darkness to-night, the gas having been extinguished in many sections, owing to a strike of employees at the works. The inhabitants are filled with consternation and the dread of an irritation against the strikers is very great.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, December 4.—The report received here on Sunday of the wreck of the steamship Dalmatian, and loss of thirty persons on board, proves to have been untrue. The Dalmatian reached Liverpool in safety.

Elizabeth Dredge brought suit in the Court of Queen's Bench against Clinton Winans, a citizen of the United States, to recover fifty thousand dollars damages for breach of promise of marriage, but the case was compromised by Winans paying the plaintiff seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Robert Bowles was brought before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, to-day, and again remanded for further examination.

The number of emigrants that left Liverpool during November, exceeded that of the previous month by two thousand.

A dispatch from Madrid says a royal decree fixes the issue of the new loan to the amount of two hundred and fifty million peztas for the twelfth instant. The announcement was made in this city to-day, that the subscription books for a Spanish loan of ten million pounds will be opened in the London market on the 12th instant.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 4.—The steamship Cresswell, from Falmouth for Cork, was lost during the voyage, and twenty-one of her passengers and crew perished.

The steamships City of London, Greece, Sannatian and Victoria have arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—The steamship Siberia, from Boston, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, December 4, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 91⅞@91⅞; for account 91⅞@91⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 91½; do, '67, 94; 10-40s, 88½; new 5s, 88⅞; Erie 42⅞. Money easier; street rates 5⅛@5⅜; Bank of England rates 6. Linseed oil £33 10s.

PARIS, December 4.—Rentes 52 francs 97 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 4.—Cotton firm; middling upland 10d; Orleans 10⅜d. Sales 15,000 bales, including for speculation and export 3,500 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 9d. Cheese 65s. Cumberland middles 40s 6d; short rib middles 41s.

The Unprecedented Storm in the North of Europe.

NEW YORK, December 4.—A Berlin letter to the London *Telegraph* says that the storm which passed over the north of Europe on November 14th last raged with a violence unprecedented within the memory of living man. Indeed, the local annals of the Baltic and Ostsee coasts contain no record of so furious and destructive a tempest for nearly two hundred years past. All lines of railway radiating to the different points of the compass from this capital are encumbered with broken or uprooted telegraph poles. Business at the Bourse is at a stand-still. Sea walls are smashed into atoms, and trains were swallowed up in great water. The accounts from Stratsund, Kiel, Greifswald, Surmunde, &c., read like descriptions of a second deluge. On Wednesday the greater part of Greifswald was under water. The Ostsee stood five feet deep in the streets of that thriving little town. The total number of crafts foundered at Stratsund is over eighty. All the fishing boats belonging to Zinst, Dars and Hiddensa are gone to the bottom. Eight people were drowned at Veuvitz, and all along the coast the inhabitants are ruined and suffering from the want of water, the sea having flooded all the wells.

XLII CONGRESS

THIRD SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. ANTHONY was elected President *pro tem.*, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ROOSEVELT offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to report the present debt of the District. In the course of the discussion Mr. Roosevelt declared his conviction that the work undertaken by the present Board of Public Works could not be completed for less than $20,000,000.

A motion to refer the resolution was rejected by a vote of 74 to 92. The resolution was then adopted.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Commerce to examine at once into the reason why sunken wrecks in the channel of Sandy Hook remain to impede and imperil navigation.

Mr. McCRARY offered a resolution for a new rule, providing that it shall not be in order at any time to move to suspend rules, and pass a bill or resolution, until at least three days' notice of such motion has been given by printed notice laid on the desk of members, nor until three days after such bill or resolution has been printed, and that such rule shall in no case be suspended. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

Mr. HARRIS, Virginia: Authorizing the Washington, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company to extend its road into the District of Columbia.

Mr. DONNAN: To provide for the speedy construction of a ship canal of large capacity around the falls of Niagara, on the American side.

Mr. ARCHER: To amend the act of 27th May, 1872, for the abatement and repayment of taxes on distilled spirits in bond destroyed by casualty.

Mr. KERR: To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Ohio river between New Albany and Louisville.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for the construction of ten steam sloops of war. Arguments were made by Messrs. KELLY and TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, in support of the bill and amendment requiring five of the vessels to be built in private shipyards by contract, and by Messrs. PRATT, NEGLEY and LYNCH in support of the bill and against the amendment.

Mr. PRATT stated that the intention of the Navy Department was to divide these ten vessels into three classes, one class to consist of sixteen hundred to eighteen hundred tons, and to carry from twelve to fourteen guns; one from twelve hundred to fourteen hundred tons, with eight or nine guns, and one from eight hundred to one thousand tons, with six or seven guns.

Mr. NEGLEY remarked that so long as Spain maintained the curse of slavery in Cuba the present tranquil relations of this country were liable to be disturbed at any moment.

Mr. LYNCH advocated coupling with this bill the one introduced by him last session, and recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, to give government aid towards the construction of mercantile steamers which could be converted to government purposes in time of war. He did not favor the amendment, because he thought the government shipyards were not now in a condition to construct such vessels.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, insisted that the iron shipyards at Baltimore, Wilmington and Chester had ample facilities for building these vessels.

Mr. WOOD, while not opposing the bill, criticised the injudicious use made by the Secretary of the Navy of vessels now in service, alluding to the movements of the Mediterranean squadron and to the employment of vessels to aid in the scheme for the acquisition of Santo Domingo. He favored both bill and amendment.

Mr. HALE advocated his amendment. Contrasting the merits of the public and private shipyards, he warned the House that if all these vessels were built in the navy yards, they would cost ten instead of three millions, and contended that better vessels could be built in private shipyards, in quicker time, and with far greater economy, than in the navy yards.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over till to-morrow.

The House then, at 2:20 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. STEVENSON in the chair, and distributed the President's annual message among the appropriate committees.

The question of referring the subject of the postal telegraph provoked some discussion, Mr. WOOD preferring to have it referred to a special committee, and Messrs. DAWES and BECK favoring its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, it having been before that Committee last session.

Mr. NIBLACK, a member of the Appropriation Committee, regarded the postal telegraph matter as one of the gravest questions before Congress. It had always been to him a startling proposition, and although he was growing accustomed to it, he was still unreconciled to it, and desired to be classed as an opponent of the measure. While he favored leaving the matter with the Committee on Appropriations this session, he would be prepared at the next Congress to advocate its reference either to a select committee, or to some standing committee which would have more time at its disposal than the Committee on Appropriations.

Finally the matter was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Centennial Celebration was, after discussion, referred to a select committee of nine.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

New York city has three coroners, and each one of them has a larger salary—including fees and perquisites—than the President of the United States.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., December 4.—Weather cloudy, with signs of rain. Mercury 28 to 40 degrees. The river is about stationary. Port List: Up—Quickstep and Leclaire No. 2. Down—Grey Eagle and Ida Hillman. Business dull on account of low water. Freights plenty.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 4.—Arrived—Mollie Mohler, Horse Tail bar. Depart d—W. J. Lewis, Vicksburg. River falling and some ice running. Weather clear and mild. The Mary E. Poe is still fast in the ice near Windsor Castle. The Belfast has started down. The Jack Kenney is loading for the South, and other light draught boats would do so if the river was fully open.

Cairo.

CAIRO, December 4.—Arrived—H. Turner, New Orleans; Idlewild, Memphis; Peytona, New Orleans. Departed—H. W. Strader, New Orleans. The river has fallen four inches. Clear and mild.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., December 4.—River six feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Charmer, Evansville. Departed—Exchange, Pittsburgh; Charmer, Evansville.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Cotton quiet and firmer; sales 7,000 bales; good ordinary 17⅛c; low middlings 18⅞@18¾c; middlings 19⅜c; middlings ordinary 18⅞; receipts 3,867 bales; exports—Liverpool 4,606; coastwise 5; stock 147,930 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, December 4.—Cotton firm and advanced; good ordinary 17¾c; low middling 18¾c; middling 18⅞c; net receipts 2,322 bales; exports—coastwise 1,375 bales; sales 2,500 bales; last evening 1,800 bales; stock 334,268 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 4.—Cotton in good demand and firm; middlings 18⅞@18⅞c; net receipts 2,300 bales; exports—Great Britain 2,250 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, December 4.—Cotton firmer; low middlings 18⅝c; middlings 18⅞c; net receipts 3,975 bales; exports Great Britain 1,862 bales; Continent 1,335 bales; coastwise 1,076 bales; sales 5,477 bales; stock 79,932 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, December 4.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 16⅞@16⅞c; net receipts 1,934 bales; exports—coastwise 340 bales; sales 2,100 bales; stock 63,168 bales; coastwise 2,144 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 31,729 bales.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 4.—Flour—XXX $7 87@8 25; family $9@10. Corn quiet; mixed 60c; yellow 61c. Oats firm at 44c. Bran steady, dull and quieter. Hay—prime $27; choice $30 at $30. Pork dull; mess $13 50. Bacon dull at 5¼@8¾@9½c. Hams 15½@16c. Lard steady; tierce 8½c; keg 9½@10c. Sugar firm; common 6½@6¾c; good common 7¾c; fair to fully fair 8@9c; prime 10½c. Molasses—Demand good; common 43@45c; good common to fair 47@51c; prime to strictly prime 52@55c. Whisky dull and lower at 92@93c. Coffee firm at 15@18½c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, December 4.—Cattle—receipts 2,427; very dull; top of choice steers, averaging 1,320 lbs. sold at $6; a few Texans $3 40@4 50; stockers $3 60@4 00; shipments 864 head. Hogs—receipts 28,567; fairly active and firm; range $3 75@3 90; most of sales at $3 75@3 90; shipments 3,975. Sheep—receipts 682; steady and unchanged; good $4@4 25.

STATE NEWS.

Yates Perry, one of the pioneers of Crawford county, died on the 27th ult., while on a visit to his daughter, in Randolph, N. Y. He was born on the 27th of November, 1798.

Cyrus Elder and R. L. Johnston, Esqs., have been elected solicitors of the Pennsylvania Railroad, vice C. L. Pershing, Esq., resigned.

The new Mulberry street Methodist Episcopal Church, Williamsport, was dedicated on Sunday. Bishop Bowman officiated, assisted by ten clergymen.

A dog has recently destroyed about $150 worth of turkeys for Dr. Baron, of Lock Haven. His canineship would enter the pen where the fowl were kept, select a fine one, bite it through the back, and then proceed to feast on the flesh.

From different parts of the State come reports of a white grub worm which is working destruction in winter wheat, cutting stalks off at the root.

Wm. F. Smith, a young man formerly of Wheeling, W. Va., died suddenly in Erie on Monday. His body was sent to his relatives.

Judge Mercur took his place on the Supreme Bench of the Commonwealth on Monday. Judge Sharswood administered the oath.

Our readers will remember the frightful murder committed in the lock-up at Corry on the 13th of August last, by an insane man named James Nevins, the victim being Hugh Donnelly. Nevins attacked the latter with an ax, and literally chopped his head into little pieces. The murdered man had consented to accompany Nevins to Titusville, where he was to be examined preparatory to being sent to the insane asylum. While waiting for the train at Corry, Donnelly, fearing his charge might become violent, accompanied him to the lock-up, where the crazy man seized the ax and committed the frightful deed. An examination before a magistrate followed, which demonstrated that Nevins was undoubtedly insane, and he was sent to jail at Erie. Here he has since been confined, gradually failing in health, being reduced to a mere skeleton. On Monday morning he asked for water, but was too weak to sit up and drink it, and at noon of that day died.

The York *True Democrat* says. The typhoid fever, which is prevailing among the people of Glen Rock and vicinity, terminated fatally in three cases, in the family of Mr. John Koller, a farmer residing about one and a half miles from Glen Rock. On the 15th of November, a daughter, Elizabeth A., recently married to George Letz, died; on the 18th, Mr. Koller, himself aged about fifty-one years, also died, and on the 22d, his son, Levi Koller, aged about twenty-five years, also died. Another son is still suffering from the same disease.

The Washington *Reporter* says; We were surprised to learn on Monday evening last that a lady living in Canonsburgh had received a letter from a friend in Philadelphia in which the writer expresses surprise at the reports in regard to the disappearance of Capt. McDaniel, and informs her that he is alive and well, and has been seen recently on the streets of that city. On the strength of this information, Dr. Alexander left Canonsburgh for the latter place on Monday, for the purpose of making inquiry in regard to the matter.

The Plumer (Venango county) hotel and five acres of land, which were once sold for $75,000, were recently disposed of for $2,550.

Nearly two-thirds of the village of Sugar Grove, Warren county, was consumed by fire on Saturday last, including nearly all the business houses. The loss is estimated at $50,000, but the insurance will about equal that amount.

A young man named Jamison was found dead on the top of an oil tank at Petrolia, a few days ago. It is supposed that he was suffocated by the gas arising from the oil.

Financial embarrassments caused Mr. William B. Shupe, a prominent merchant of Evansburg, Montgomery county, to shoot himself through the heart on Monday.

The Pardee Scientific Institute of Lafayette College, now being erected at Easton, will be, when finished, one of the largest and finest in the State. The Easton *Express* says: The building is divided into five wings, two of which are now under roof ready for slating, and the three remaining wings are up to the third floor. We are informed that the masonry will be finished by the 10th of December, so that the whole building may be under roof by the 1st of January next. The carpenter work inside will be carried on all winter with a strong force of workmen.

Westmoreland county comes to the front this week with two accidents from the careless use of coal oil, one fatal. A daughter of Jesse Glunt, of Franklin township, brought a can of kerosene into service to kindle a fire, an explosion followed, and she was burned so badly that she died two days after. Mr. Jackson Kimmell, of Mt. Pleasant, tried to fill a lamp, having a lighted one standing near, when the gas from the oil ignited, causing an explosion, the oil burning him so badly about the hands that he may lose them, and possibly his life.

The Somerset *Herald* greets its readers with this apology: Our readers will have to excuse the pale appearance of this number of the *Herald*; for though it is possible to do many things in cold weather, it is impossible to print a newspaper nicely, in a shed so open that every breath of heaven whistles through as though it were a corn patch, where one's toes freeze to his boots while standing by a red-hot stove, and one's fingers tingle while holding them in a furnace door, and where the very oaths the devil swears freeze to his mouth.

The Sharpsville *Advertiser* says: The demand of miners for an advance of 10 cents from the first of this month was not granted by the operators, nor have the miners struck in consequence of the refusal. The miners seem to be carrying on a game of bluff to scare the operators from making a reduction, which we are of the opinion will be made before any advance is given.

Judge Vincent stated in court at Erie last week that applications for divorce in the Erie county courts were becoming notoriously and disgracefully frequent, and that he should not grant a divorce save for the best of reasons.

The Greensburg coal miners are on strike for higher wages.

Mr. Joseph J. Johnston, of Greensburg, went hunting the other day with John P. Kilgore, and fired at a flock of quail, not knowing that the latter gentleman was in range of his gun. Mr. Kilgore caught one of the shot in his eye, and will hereafter have to depend on one optic.

OHIO NEWS.

On Monday the certificates of incorporation of the Hocking Iron Company, of Logan, capital $250,000, and of the Williams Railroad Track Tool Manufacturing Company, of Cincinnati, capital $81,000, were filed with the Secretary of State.

Hon. Isaac Welsh, Treasurer of State, has submitted to the Governor his annual report for the year ending November 15, 1872. The following is a summary of the receipts and disbursements of the year:

Balance in Treasury November 15, 1871	$748,176 27
Receipts of Treasury from November 15, 1871, to November 15, 1872, inclusive	4,615,939 53
Total	$5,364,115 30
Disbursements during the same period	4,916,576 06
Balance in Treasury at close of business, November 15, 1872	$447,538 89

Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, of Cincinnati, delivered a sermon, last Sunday, on "The Lessons of the Contagion among Horses." His text was taken from Exodus, ix, 3: "Behold, the hand of the Lord is upon the horses—a very grievous murrain."

John G. Deshler has presented to the Library of the State Agricultural College a valuable work, being the Natural History of the State of New York, in twenty-three volumes. The original cost of the work was $184. He also presented the entomological history of Henry Tudor Fay, which cost $600. Mr. Deshler is also about to present to the State Library a complete set of Luther's works, in fifteen volumes of 1,200 pages, each bound in white hog skin, and published in 1539.

On Wednesday last, near Texas, Champaign county, two young men named Hough and White went out hunting. By the accidental discharge of White's gun Hough was shot in the abdomen, from the effects of which he died in about six hours.

A Mrs. Magdalena Kimball died very suddenly in Zanesville on Sunday.

Mrs. Winifred Jones has brought suit against the city of Columbus, claiming $10,000 damages, on account of injuries received by falling into the Seventh street sewer.

Monday Payments.

[From Scribner's for December.]

Is it best to pay weekly wages on Monday instead of Saturday? The question, at all events, is beginning to be agitated, and may at any moment assume serious importance. The one and only argument of weight so far adduced, is that the comparatively uncultivated and morally less trustworthy classes of working people who draw weekly wages will be less exposed to the temptation of extravagance or debauchery when their money is paid them at the opening of a working week, than when they have a leisure evening and a Sunday holiday before them in which to spend it. The argument looks plausible, and is one of those whose validity will be best tested by actual experience and statistics. It is possible that the dissipated or irresolute factory-hand who now finds the charms of a Saturday-night spree followed by a long Sunday's stupor and recovery, too much for his power of resistance, will be in some degree protected against himself, when he receives his little weekly windfall at such season as renders indulgence less convenient, or indeed practically almost impossible. To be drunk on Saturday night means only a headache on Sunday, but on Monday evening is apt to bring delinquency the next day and consequent dismissal.

That a sadly large share of the wages received by our working people on Saturday night practically finds its direct way to the gin-mill, or some scarcely less hurtful form of dissipation, it is impossible to doubt. But it is open to give question whether postponement of payment would radically or even seriously affect the matter. A debauch on Monday is as hurtful as on Saturday—and where this is practically impossible, the taste for dissipation will be pretty sure to invent some way of satisfying itself even in the dead low tide of the weekly purse. Publicans are of all men in the world the ones who know best how and when to trust judiciously for their own interest, and the score which is chalked up—on an imaginative basis—to-day, may be settled in sad reality next week.

Then, if this enforced hebdomadal economy applies to wrongful expense, why not to rightful as well, and if Pheilm, in Saturday impecuniosity, must go without his whisky: how about Bridget's chicken or the children's airing next day?

But the evil after all seems of far too wide range, of far too vital moment, to be treated with such secondary considerations and merely symptomatic remedies. We must attack the source of the disease not its phenomena. Instead of merely making it inconvenient for the workmen to spend his earnings in vice, we must address ourselves, sooner or later, to the far higher problem of rendering it distasteful, repugnant, and, if may be, morally impossible. And to do this we must begin with the workman himself, not his wages.

The question needs more elaborate treatment than our present space permits, but by way of suggestion we would only allude, among other agencies bearing on the point, to the wise and noble charities instituted in many of the great mill corporations of England, by which the operatives are invited to pleasant evening clubs and lyceums, with all that can make social intercourse cheerful, entertaining, and improving, nothing to make it dangerous. Suffice it for us to have given the hint. Who will carry it further? Depend upon it, it is wasteful work this trying to head off our neighbor in the indulgence of his fascinating vices; take out the fascination, or give him a better one—that is the radical way, and the shortest in the end.

A Vessel Sunk by a Swordfish.

The Manchester *Guardian* has a dispatch from Levuka, the capital of the Fiji Islands, announcing the total wreck of the schooner Trent, after having been attacked by a monster swordfish: "It appears that the Trent left Levuka on the 28th of December last, on a "labour" cruise, and called at Rewa, which she cleared on the 30th. On looking over the side it was discovered that an immense swordfish had attacked the vessel, and was hanging by its sword to the ship's side. The fish was caught, and on being hauled on board it was found to measure twelve feet in length, and four and a half feet round the body. Its sword, which was over four and half feet long, had been driven through the planking up to the fish's head with such force as to split the fish's lower jaw. On the 21st of March, after experiencing a hurricane of four days, Boham's Island was sighted; and on June 9th the Trent commenced to take in water freeley through the place where she had been struck by the swordfish. The vessel went ashore on a reef, and afterwards foundered, all efforts to stop the leak being futile. The crew escaped to the shore."

The *Fortnightly Review* contains an article by M. Lavaleye upon religious affairs in Belgium. The Church was made independent of the State several years ago, and the Liberals at that time supposed that the result would prove favorable to their party; but, instead of that, the Ultramontanes have been steadily gaining power, till now their control of the country is almost absolute.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Interesting Reports From the Various Fields:

The Bell and McDonald well, on McClymond's farm, was tubed recently, with a good show.

They report the new well on the Adams tract, west of McClymond's farm, a hundred barrel well. It is doing from fifty to sixty barrels at the highest.

Ivanhoe No. 2, in Argyle, owned by the Jameson Farm Company, was tubed on Wednesday of last week. The well made a good show, and will probably produce fifty barrels a day.

The valley between Argyle and Petrolia, and the hill side on the eastern side of the stream, presents a stirring apperrance.

The well owned by Fertig & Hammond, in the St. Petersburg district, on the Eli Ritz farm, is a very slim affair.

The *Independent* furnishes the following information. A new well was struck at Raymilton last week, which bids fair to be a good one. It was drilled nine hundred and thirty feet and has eighteen feet of very fine third sand rock. The Raymond well, struck several months ago, is still producing at the rate of eight barrels per day.

C. D. Angell & Co. own three hundred acres of land adjoining the McClymond farm, which will be developed at once. Two wells are drilling at the present time. They purchased the property last spring for $60,000, and to-day it would bring twice that amount.

A dry hole has just been completed east of Millerstown. The chances are that "the belt" passes west of Millerstown about one mile. Messimer & Backus are drilling a well on this belt, about three miles below the McClymonds well. They are down about 500 feet.

Another good strike on the McClymond's farm. Last week we visited the Boyer No. 2, on this farm, and found her making a splendid show. Drilling was not yet finished and the well was flowing, periodically, at the rate of about seventy-five barrels a day. In consequence of the frequent flows the work was greatly retarded. This is the well in which the heavy vein of gas was struck in the second sand, as reported a few weeks ago.

The St. Petersburg *Progress* estimates that the increase of production in the third district alone will soon be one thousand barrels per day, making an aggregate of forty-five thousand barrels, and is apprehensive that a serious over production will result throughout the entire oil regions. We will find this the case, unless the demand for crude is increased by finding other channels for its consumption. The *Progress* says: One operator may not appear to affect the market, but when there is five or a dozen new wells struck and the production increased 500 or 600 barrels in one district alone, it is time that steps were taken to limit operating. There are not a very considerable number of new wells starting, but there are a great many being drilled that were commenced before the suspension. Many new wells will be started during the early months of spring, so that unless care is exercised, there will be a serious increase in the month of June, 1873. Operators should remember this, and start wells at such times as will keep the production about equal to the demand. In this case there will be no difficulty experienced from low prices, and so much less so since the Agency took the matter in hand.

The Smith well on the Ware farm, on the lake branch on Sugar creek, about three miles from Cooperstown, which was doing about seven barrels daily, was torpedoed on Saturday. This well was then tubed and the pump started, but they were unable to get any oil in consequence of the well filling up with sand and shale. The sand rock in this vicinity is reported to be about 20 feet.

The Petrolia correspondent of the *Derrick* writes: A new well in the center of the town, only a few rods from the rear of the Central Hotel, commenced flowing with such force that the workmen have not yet been able to resume drilling. It is owned by Delmater Bros., of Meadville, is only three feet in the third sand, and its production is estimated by experienced operators at something over one hundred barrels a day. Immense quantities of gas are escaping, and on Sunday jets of oil were frequently thrown many feet above the top of the derrick.

MEMORANDA.

It has generally been supposed that the leaves of plants neither absorb vapor of water nor water. M. Cailletet finds that when the supply of water to the roots is sufficient this is true, but if the supply to the roots is insufficient the leaves will absorb liquid water though they will not absorb watery vapor.

During the last week in July a remarkable excess of temperature prevailed throughout the southeastern half of England, the maximum of the thermometer being from five to fifteen degrees higher in London than in Plymouth. Considering the small extent of surface of the earth under examination and the great differences in temperature, a result like this appears to indicate that the heat at the surface of the earth varies rather with changes in the atmosphere and its action on the sun's rays than with change in the sun itself.

A writer in *The Country Gentleman* recommends that late winter and early spring celery should not be earthed up at all. Just before winter sets in, he says, have all the plants carefully lifted with a spade and the earth partly shaken out from the roots. Place them in a trench in a place protected from the winds, and cover them over with a foot of dead leaves.

Large quantities of volcanic dust were ejected from Vesuvius during the recent eruption. A sample, collected at Ischia, about twenty-five miles from the mountains, was composed of quartz and magnetite without titanium.

M. Bolestra finds in the water of the Pontine Marshes and similar malarious regions a minute algoid vegetation with an abundance of transparent yellow spores which float off in the surrounding air. These, he thinks, may in some way be connected with the production of miasmatic fevers.

Maranzoni and Stefanelli have discovered that a film of an essential oil on the zinc plates of a voltaic pile has an effect similar to that of amalgamation, preventing local action to a certain extent. It diminishes the quantity and intensity of the current at the commencement of the action, rendering it for a certain time more constant, but stopping it entirely after two or three hours. In like manner the evolution of hydrogen by the action of zinc on dilute sulphuric acid is quickly arrested by the addition of an essential oil, but is recommenced on adding alcohol.—*Scribner's for December.*

'Fagging' in English Schools.

In some of the English schools the system of fagging, by which the junior pupils are compelled to perform menial offices for their seniors, is still kept up, and the smaller boys are compelled to submit to all sorts of tyrannical imposition from the larger ones. But this is a trifling abuse compared with the brutality practised in school discipline. For instance, the London *Telegraph* says that in Winchester College the prefects—senior pupils to whom are delegated certain disciplinary powers—are permitted to flog the pupils coming under their authority to any extent and upon the most trifling provocation. Each prefect has a ground ash in his possession, and uses it and abuses it whenever he pleases. These floggings are no child's play, either. The coats of the victims are frequently cut into ribbons by the blows from the ash, which often draw the blood freely. Twenty blows are given at a time, and the punishment is sometimes even more severe, as the caprice or malevolence of the prefect suggests.

The commercial relations between the United States and Germany are likely to become still closer and more firmly knit in the future. Several new trans-Atlantic steamship companies have been formed during the year, and old companies have increased the number and tonnage of their vessels. During the first eleven months of the present year the exports from New York to Germany amounted to $24,658,712, against $18,660,586 during the corresponding period last year. In 1871 the import trade of Hamburg amounted to 603,243,950 thalers, against 369,636,970 thalers in 1870, the war year, and 427,863,000 thalers in 1869. During the present year the increase in the commerce of Hamburg is in a corresponding ratio, and a large proportion of the increase is in the American trade.

THE *Christian Leader* is a weekly religious journal published under the auspices of the Unitarian denomination, and is edited by Dr. E. H. Chapin, whose name is a sufficient guarantee alike of the intellectual and moral tone of the paper, and of the highly trained literary and scholastic culture that will be brought to the enrichment of its pages. The *Leader* will strive to deal with all the problems that involve the higher interests of humanity. It has just appeared in a new and improved form. Subscription, $2 50 a year, 8 Church street, New York.

IT is very curious that as manufacture progresses we go back ever and ever to find most valuable material in what had before been cast aside as useless. The refuse of gas houses, which formerly was an expensive nuisance, is now one of the most valuable products. The latest example of this kind of progress is seen in the walnut clearings of the West. Of course in cutting down this valuable timber the stumps were left as entirely useless, and to be got rid of only when one could afford to lay out money to improve the land, but now some one has discovered that the curly grain of the roots can be used for veneering purpose, and the result is that they are in demand and said to be worth $150 per stump. Consequently, a new and valuable trade has sprung up, and the gleanings are worth almost as much as the prime harvest.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage December 4, 1872.

	Cents.
John Quigley, Chicago, Ill.	3
J. H. Ferguson, Wheeling, W. Va.	3
W. A. Thompson & Bro., Brookville, Pa.	3
Lewis Engled, Rochester, Pa.	1

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Obituary.

The many friends of Mr. Thomas Ross, son of our Prothonotary, will regret to hear of the young man's death, which occurred on Tuesday evening. Deceased had been a clerk in his father's office for some time, and had won the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. The funeral will take place this afternoon from his father's residence, No. 28 Federal street, this city, at two o'clock. The Prothonotary's office will be closed until to-morrow morning.

Charlotte Cushman.

To-morrow evening this great actress and reader will appear at Library Hall, and give recitations and readings from Shakspeare and other standard authors. The mere announcement that the "greatest Lady Macbeth and Meg Merriles of the age" is to appear in our city, should be sufficient to crowd this beautiful hall from pit to dome. That a large and fashionable audience will be present is already assured by the sale of seats, which was inaugurated at Kleber & Bros. music store yesterday. Those who intend to avail themselves of the great treat in store for them, should not fail to call at Kleber & Bros., to-day and secure places.

The Result of a Visit.

Yesterday Mrs. Mary Ann Pollitt appeared before the Mayor and made an information against Mrs. Ellen Jones, charging her with the larceny of about two hundred and seventy-five dollars in United States currency. Prosecutrix stated that she called upon the Jones family for the purpose of paying a friendly visit. While at their house she alleges that she was given something to drink and shortly after missed the amount stated. As Mr. Jones disappeared during the visit, Mrs. Pollitt presumed that he had taken her money and if not him, his wife. She had warrants issued for both, but Mr. Jones could not be found, so Mrs. Jones was taken into custody and held for a hearing to-day.

CHURCH BURNED.

Destruction by Fire of the Minersville Presbyterian Church.

About ten minutes of seven o'clock, last evening, the Minersville Presbyterian church, on Herron avenue, was discovered to be on fire. A lamp suspended from the wall had been allowed to come too near the wood work. The latter catching fire the flames spread with great rapidity, and soon a considerable portion of the interior of the building was in flames. An alarm was sounded from box 82, which brought the Relief and Wm. Phillips engines on the ground. Under direction of chief engineer White everything possible was done to stay the flames, but this was not accomplished until the building, which was of wood, was seriously injured. The loss will be about one thousand dollars. There had been an insurance of twenty-five hundred dollars on the building, but the policy ran out some days ago and was not renewed. It is probable that the congregation will rebuild on the same location. Last night was prayer meeting night, and it was fortunate the fire occurred previous to the assembling of the congregation.

THE CARRIAGE OF OIL BY WATER.

Defects in the Act of Congress—Communication from Mr. Swoope to the Supervising Inspector.

It will be remembered that some weeks since an information was made by the United States Local Inspector against the firm of Speer & Co. for shipping oil on the steamer West Virginia, which ignited at seventy-four degrees Fahrenheit, in direct violation of the law of Congress, which fixes the fire test at 110 degrees. The case was dismissed by Commissioner Gamble at the direction of District Attorney Swoope. The Local Inspector reported the case to the Secretary of the Treasury. That official requested him to obtain from Mr. Swoope his reasons for the course pursued. In compliance with that request the District Attorney submitted to Mr. Devenny the following, which will be read with interest by oil shippers and steamboatmen:

PITTSBURGH, December 3, 1872.

John S. Devenny, Supervising Inspector of the Seventh District:

SIR: I cannot send a bill to the Grand Jury in the case of John Speer, Michael Delany and Thomas Doolen upon the information made by John R. Neel, Local Inspector, for the following reasons:

It appears that Speer, Delany and Doolen constitute the firm of John Speer & Co., refiners of oil, Pittsburgh, Pa.; that on the 14th of September the Local Inspector found on board the steamer West Virginia, a barrel of carbon oil marked "John Speer & Co., 110 degrees fire test;" consigned to J. Devenny, Brownsville, Pa., by Colville & Johnson, wholesale grocers of this city, who had purchased the oil from John Speer & Co., in the condition and with the marks and brands as stated. Upon examination, and testing by the Local Inspectors, the oil was found to ignite at the temperature of seventy-four degrees.

On this state of facts the information was made, charging these defendants with a violation of the fourth and fifth sections of the act of Congress, approved the 28th of February, 1871, "to provide for the better security of life on board vessels propelled by steam, and for other purposes." The fourth section provides that refined petroleum which will not ignite at a temperature less than one hundred and ten degrees Fahrenheit may be carried on board steamers upon routes where there is no other practical mode of transporting it, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Board of Supervising Inspectors, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

There can be no violation of this section by these defendants who were carriers of oil of a lower fire test than one hundred and ten degrees, constituted under this section, an indictable offense, clearly it could only be the owner or agent, or master of the boat that would be liable. The section itself provides no penalty for its violation, and the extent of the liability of the carrier would be measured by section sixty-eight of the same act, which provides a general penalty of $500 for the violation of any provision of the act not otherwise provided for. This section is confined exclusively to the carriers of oil, and requires the common carrier to examine, for himself, the character of the oil, and ascertain whether it will ignite below the test provided by the act. If he chooses to receive and carry the oil upon the faith of the brands placed upon it by the manufacturer, he must do so at his own risk. This may not have been the intention of the framers of the law, but it is the effect of the section, and it can only be forced against the common carrier.

Nor are the defendants liable to prosecution under the fifth section of the act, which provides that crude or refined petroleum, when packed or put up for shipment, shall be securely packed and put up separately from each and all other articles, and the cask or package shall be distinctly marked on the outside with the "name or description" of the article contained therein; and it further provides a penalty not exceeding $2,000, or imprisonment not exceeding eighteen months, for the packing of petroleum, etc., in any other way than that just described. Now there is no proof that these defendants packed this oil for shipment within the meaning of this section, but upon the contrary, they packed, sold and delivered it in the city, moreover the package was marked with the "name" of the article, thus complying with the express language of this section. There is nothing to require any other mark or brand to be placed upon the barrel. If the section required it to be marked with the name and the description of the article contained therein, the effect of the improper fire test being placed upon the package might be construed into a violation of the law; but either the name or description of the article marked upon the package exhausts the section, and is all that the party can be required to place upon it. The law is manifestly defective, but being a penal statute must be strictly construed.

I appreciate the importance of punishing severely manufacturers and refiners of inflammable oils who deceive the public by false brands and marks, to the great risk of the lives and property of the people, but the act is utterly inefficient, and affords no means by which to bring such persons to punishment.

For the reasons I have stated I am compelled to dismiss the case against the defendants named, and would suggest that you call the attention of the Board of Supervising Inspectors to the defects I have pointed out in the law.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. B. SWOOPE.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

Names of Members—Those Re-elected, Holding Over and New Members.

Below we publish a list of the members of Councils for 1873:

Select Council.

10. *Ahl, J.
28. Adams, John
20. Aiken, David
7. Atterbury, T. B.
24. Atkinson, J. S.
15. Brown, R. B.
30. Brown, G. A.
23. *Burgwin, Hill
22. Chambers, Alex.
8. Chalmers, Geo. A.
26. Chess, David
6. †Dannals, H. F.
15. Dietrich, Stephen
35. Dorling, S. H.
16. Dorrington, F.
29. Doyle, Wm.
23. Duncan, Geo.
1. †Elder, John A.
2. Fetterman, C. S.
34. Foster, Jr., A. W.
10. Friday, W. J.
9. †Froelich, John
27. Galvin, J. P.
32. Goldthorpe, L. H.
30. Haines, John B.
36. Hays, Joseph
13. *Herron, Richard G.
2. House, Ed.
1. Hunter, W. B.
7. *Jeremy, Charles
13. Jones, E. P.
18. Jones, J. H.
35. Kernan, Thos.
18. *Kirk, David
31. Kline, F. C.
33. Lally, James
19. *Laufman, P. H.
12. Liddell, Robert
25. *Littell, James
14. *Lloyd, Henry
36. Minnick, J. F.
11. McCarthy, W. C.
4. *McCune, John R.
24. McClurg, W.
4. McDonald, N.
35. McKee, J. P.
11. †McCandless, A. G.
17. †McMahon, S.
8. *Marshall, Joseph
6. Morrow, S.
22. *Murray, J. B.
3. Montooth, E. A.
31. Och, Jacob
3. O'Neill, J.
5. Pearson, A. L.
2. *Phillips, Wm.
12. †Rayburn, J. C.
5. *Rafferty, Bernard
17. Riddell, John W.
29. Scully, J. D.
26. Schultz, C. J.
27. Schmidt, Anton
19. Seely, C. B.
3. *Shipton John
16. Smith, R. H.
21. Thompson, Richard
25. Walters, J. F.
14. Waring, R. S.
15. †Watson, Robert
4. Wilson, John
9. Zern, Peter
20. *Gross, A. H.

* Re-elected. † New members. Messrs. Rayburn, McMahon, McCandless, Watson and Dietrich are in Common Council at present, but will take their seats in Select in January. Names not indicated by * or †, either hold over or are those recently elected from the South Side.

Common Council.

26. *Arnbolt, M. A.
15. *Arensberg, L. F.
5. *Boyd, J.
6. *Bindley, E.
28. Boyd, S. M.
36. Bryce, James.
27. Brasher, J. A.
10. *Cameron, S.
13. *Campbell, J. W.
12. *Carroll, D. W. C.
12. *Duff, C. P.
21. †Everson, J. Q.
14. *Fleming, John.
9. *Follansbee, G.
34. Foley, P.
27. Frauens, M.
3. *Fulton, S. P.
21. †Finley, George.
13. †Frew, Alexander.
18. †Harris, David.
29. Hays, A. C.
14. *Jones, E.
30. Kerr, James W.
18. *Williams, H.
33. Laughran, P.
28. Lee, R. H.
7. *Lowrey, J.
31. Maple, Thomas S.
1. *Milligan, J. W.
8. *Moore, Jos.
17. *Moore, John.
16. *Morgan, H. S.
12. *McConway, Wm.
5. *McGimpsey, J. W.
20. *Negley, W. B.
35. Oberheldman, A.
19. †Perchment, P.
25. Rahauser, G. G.
5. †Reilly, J. C.
36. Richards, John D.
29. Rolfe, H. M.
12. *Sewell, Wm.
11. *Semple, J., Jr.
2. *Sneathen, J. B.
26. Trautman, A.
34. West, W. D.
32. Wilbert, John.

*Re-elected. †New members. The names not indicated by * or † are recently elected members from the South Side. The figures in the above list indicate the wards represented by the members.

CITY FINANCES.

Receipts and Expenditures for November—Balance on Deposit, $406,253 51.

R. M. Snodgrass, Esq., Assistant Controller, furnishes the following statement of the receipts and expenditures of the city for the month of November:

RECEIPTS.	
Diamond Market	$4,006 70
Fifth Ward Market	12 00
Fifth Av. Market	30 35
Streets—Per J. F. Hunter	80 00
Streets—Per Linderman	6 90
City Weigh Scales	129 60
Monongahela Wh'f	500 00
Int. on Bank bal	2,743 86
Building Inspection	208 00
City Gauging	466 15
Ald. Fines—George Neni ert	10 00
City tax, 1872	1,197 12
Fire tax, 1872	702 68
Old city special tax, 1872	345 10
Business tax, 1872	3,155 59
Lawrenceville special tax 1872	118 10
Water rents, 1872	4,346 94
Bonds sold—water extension loan	8,500 00
Vehicle licenses	25 00
Water works	185 00
Accrued interest water extension loan	3 30
Mayor's office, Hon. J. Blackmore	10,587 50
Water rents, new buildings	370 77
Weighing Coal	36 65
Total	$37,767 15

EXPENDITURES.	
Interest	$3,074 03
Salaries	2,858 37
Fire Department	5,766 34
Police	11,121 22
Water Works	7,776 28
Streets	9,152 42
Diamond Market	599 11
Fifth Ward Market	25 00
Fifth Av. Market	3,630 00
Monongahela Wh'f	163 73
Allegheny Wharf	218 33
Contingent	181 50
Roads	2,698 98
Surveys	1,023 17
Water extension	121,111 42
Water bonds, interest	3,339 00
Street and sewer improvement	7,637 38
Total	$181,377 18

Balance in Treasury October 31st, 1872	$549,863 84
Receipts for November, 1872	37,767 15
Total	$587,630 99
Disbursements in November, 1872	181,377 48
Balance in Treasury November 30, 1873	$406,253 51
Deposited in City Depositories	406,253 51
DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.	
Keystone Bank	$135,417 83
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	135,417 84
Duquesne Bank	135,417 84

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

Last night the Council of Birmingham held a meeting at which Messrs. Kerr, Doyle, Duncan, Miller, Conway and Burgess Salisbury were present.

After the approval of the minutes of the two previous meetings, Mr. Kerr, Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented a report showing a balance of $1,671 63 in the treasury. Received and filed.

Mr. Doyle presented the report of the Market Committee, showing the receipts for the past month to have been $533 15. Received and filed.

Mr. Berg, borough tax collector, stated that he had collected two thousand dollars during the past month.

Mr. Evans reported eighty-eight dollars receipts from wharfage during November.

Weighmaster Conrad reported $27.20 receipts during the past month.

The reports were received and filed.

Mr. Kerr moved that all repairing of doors, heating apparatus, &c., in the new Town Hall, should be referred to the Market Committee. Adopted.

It was determined to continue the police until the first of January.

The payment of $2,000 was ordered to be made to Craig & Co., on account of heating apparatus in the new market house building.

The salaries of the Burgess, Treasurer and Clerk, were then ordered to be paid in full for the year 1872, and Council adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Of the many stars who appear from time to time at this house, few are more worthy the support of the lovers of the sensational than Mdl'le Marietta Ravel. A careful actress, a thorough pantomimist and a lady, she is well deserving the patronage of our people. This evening "The Wild Cat; or Marriage by Moonlight," will be given for the second time. To-morrow evening Marietta will have her benefit, when a very attractive programme will be presented.

Aims's American Theater.

The popular favorites, Egan and Edwards, are meeting with deserved success at this house each evening. Their burlesques are excellent and create roars of laughter nightly. The Sheridan and Mack combination, Miss Minnie Rainforth, Victoria Ross, Tommy Winnett, Prof. Fox and the Reynolds Brothers give great satisfaction to the patrons of the American.

Varieties Theater.

The Penn street establishment is being excellently patronized, and the performances appear to be heartily appreciated by the patrons. The great gymnasts, the Victorelli brothers, Nellie Marshall, Annie Braddon, Nellie Edwards, Valentine Love and the stock company will appear in an entire change of programme this evening.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

Important Legislation Proposed—The Office of Jury Commissioner to be Abolished—Amendments to the Fee Bill—County Surveyor and Civil Engineer, &c., &c.

Henry Warner, Esq., County Controller, has prepared a number of bills, relative to county affairs, which will be submitted to the Legislature, at its ensuing session. These bills mainly embody changes in existing laws, which changes have been deemed necessary for the interests of the county. There is also a new bill, creating the office of County Surveyor and Civil Engineer, by which the county can be saved thousands of dollars annually. We give below synopses of the several bills, so that the public may judge of their importance and utility:

SURVEYOR AND CIVIL ENGINEER.

"An act relating to the office of Surveyor and Civil Engineer for the county of Allegheny," provides that the Judges of the District and Common Pleas Courts shall appoint a competent citizen to serve as Surveyor and Civil Engineer, to hold office for the term of three years; that said Engineer shall have authority to appoint a deputy; that the Engineer shall give bond in $10,000; that the salary of the Engineer shall be $2,500 per year, and that of his deputy $1,200; that the Engineer shall have general supervision and control of the planning, letting and building of all county structures, including county bridges, when ordered to be built, and the care and protection of the same against damage, decay, or destruction after they are built; and shall either in person or by deputy act as an artist in all road and bridge views, and divisions of townships, where the same may be ordered by the Court; and shall perform all surveying whatsoever where the fees prior to the passage of this act were a charge upon the county treasury. He is also required to prepare a complete list of all county bridges, with their character, location, condition, estimates of needed repairs, etc., All plots, plans, etc., pertaining to public improvements, shall be kept in his office, except those required to be recorded.

This is a very important measure, and one which will, if carried out, result in saving large sums annually to the tax payers.

THE JURY LAW.

The change in the system of selecting jurors, made some five years since, has not proved its superiority in any particular over the old system, while in some of its features it is held to be quite objectionable. Under the old law, the duty devolved upon the County Commissioners and the Sheriff, but at present the jurors are selected by Jury Commissioners specially chosen for that purpose. The act is a general one, but the Legislature will be asked to repeal it so far as it affects Allegheny county, and to restore the old law on this subject. The office of Jury Commissioner is not to be abolished, however, until the expiration of the term of the present Jury Commissioners.

AMENDMENT TO THE FEE BILL.

This is an act equalizing the time of payment and mode of fixing compensation of the several officers of Allegheny county, and clerks to the same. It provides that all salaries shall be payable monthly, and that the salaries of clerks shall be fixed in like manner as is specified in section nine of the "fee bill" act. Also, that the allowance of $2,500 to the County Treasurer, for clerk hire, be abolished, which will leave the amount for this purpose to be fixed as other clerk hire is determined.

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BONDS.

"An act relating to the Sinking Fund of Allegheny county" provides that the exclusive control of the bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, now in possession of the county of Allegheny, with the interest on the same, proceeds of sale, transfer or exchange, or any other disposition of the same that may be in accord with the spirit of the act, be vested in the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the county, for the purpose of liquidating the railroad indebtedness of the county, according to act of January 29th, 1863.

These bonds are second mortgage bonds of the company named, and are the share of the county in a certain judgment obtained against said company, and formed part of the so-called railroad indebtedness of the county. The bonds amount to some $800,000, and it is desirable to have them placed under the exclusive control of the commissioners of the sinking fund, namely: Messrs. Henry Lambert, James R. McCune and Henry Warner, County Controller.

REPEAL OF A "SPECIAL" ACT.

The last act in the batch is one "to repeal an act entitled an act in relation to county bridges in Allegheny county, approved April 1, 1872." This act was for the "very special" purpose of saddling a tax of some $7,000 upon the county, for building approaches to a bridge. Under the existing laws, all approaches to bridges are paid for by the parties in interest, and it is not quite fair to tax the general public in a single case like this. Hence it is proposed to repeal this little act—but the $7,000 will have to be paid out of the common treasury, nevertheless.

The above measures have all been prepared in the interest of the people, and will no doubt pass. There may be some opposition to abolishing the office of Jury Commissioner, but it will scarcely be sufficient to prevent its being done.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States Circuit Court—Judge McCandless.

The case of Roderick F. Clow vs. the Derby Coal Company, which has been on trial for nearly a week, was submitted to the jury yesterday morning. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $29,961 03, the full amount claimed, with interest.

The next case taken up was that of George D. Tindle, administrator of J. W. Devine, deceased, vs. the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. This was an action to recover five thousand dollars, the amount of a policy on the life of the deceased. The policy was issued on December, 28, 1869, and defendant died April 27, 1871. The payment of the policy was resisted by the company on the ground that the accused had deceived the company and received the policy by fraud. They alleged that he had stated in his application that there was no hereditary disease in his family, that he had no regular family physician, and that he had not received any medical treatment for twelve years prior to the date of the application. These statements, the company allege, were untrue. They claimed their ability to prove that he was in infirm health at the time and had been prescribed for on two or three different occasions, a few months previous; that two months after obtaining the policy he had applied to Dr. Sykes for advice and medicines, and that he eventually died of a species of consumption. He also alleged that his mother was dead, but they would be able to prove that she was still living, and would offer her deposition in evidence. Messrs. Lazear and Acheson appear for plaintiff, and Shiras and Stoner for defense. On trial.

In the case of C. Moran vs. the city of Pittsburgh, an action to recover interest due on Connellsville Railroad bonds, a verdict for plaintiff was rendered in the sum of $1,081 97.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

James McGovern was acquitted of a charge of felonious assault and battery on C. W. Leech.

In the case of Edward Everson, charged with assault and battery, a *nol. pros.* was allowed.

George B. Smith plead guilty to larceny—A. J. Pinkerton, prosecutor—and was sent to the workhouse for three months.

James McGovern was then convicted of assault and battery on C. W. Leech, and fined one dollar.

Julius Prager was acquitted of assault and battery.

Kate Conyer, charged with assisting a prisoner to escape, was acquitted, and the costs put on William Weaver, the prosecutor.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

John Tritz et al.
Wm. Eiskin,
Jas. Carter,
J. H. Fritz,
John Mackin,
Chas. Carson,
Henry Butler,
Alvira F. Archibald (2),
James Parker,
Henry Smith,
Henry DeBoer
Ed. Warren,
John Fitzgerald,
Elijah Powell,
John Laybacker,
Riddle Allen,
Henry Thompson,
Chas. Shiner,
John G. Henry,
John Grant,
B. Hillebrand,
M. B. Burger,
James Ritchie,
David Swan,
Jacob Carlin.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of E. Deckenback vs. Samuel Hare, James Hare and John H. Hare, previously reported, is still on trial before Judge Sterrett.

Before Judge Collier.—Mary Jane Wilson, executrix of Wm. Wilson, deceased, vs. John Sankey. Verdict for plaintiff, $627 90.

Mariah Norris, administrator of the estate of R. R. Norris, deceased, vs. George Pillow. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

101. Ackerman vs. West Penn R. R. Co.
5. Goehring vs. Bates.
205. Davis' Executor vs. Farrow.
1. Nixon et al. vs Fleming.
4. Bickert & Bro. vs. Drewfus.
11. Stewart & Bro. vs. Porter et al.
15. Dentz vs. Berger et al.
18. Fowler for use, vs. Yough Shaft Company.
201. McDonald vs. McGlensey.
19. McGrew & Co. vs. Bartlet et al.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

The case of Allegheny City vs. Andrews, before reported, is still on trial. It will go to the jury to-day.

The trial list published yesterday will be subject to call to-day.

THE LEGISLATIVE OFFICES.

Caucus of the Allegheny Delegation—The Names Selected for House Positions.

The members composing the Allegheny House delegation in the next Legislature held a caucus yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of filling the offices—or rather selecting the persons to fill the offices which may be assigned to Allegheny county when the Legislative "slate" is fully made up.

H. K. Sample, Esq., was called to the chair, and J. D. Ramsey, Esq., was chosen secretary. The names of thirty-seven applicants for position at Harrisburg were submitted to the caucus. A great many ballots were had, and when the results were summed up it was found that the following named gentlemen were successful:

Wm. Coates, Shaler township.
Hope Hastings, Plum township.
Samuel Wallace, McCandless township.
Joseph McElheron, Robinson township.
Wm. Moore, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.

It is not known yet what offices may be assigned to Allegheny county, but they will get at least five positions, and the lucky gentlemen above named will fill them. Thus five are appointed, and thirty odd are disappointed.

The Mayor's Salary.

Yesterday afternoon the committee to which was referred the resolution inquiring into the feasibility and propriety of taking all costs and perquisites attached to the office of Mayor and devoting them to the use of the city and in lieu thereof giving the Mayor a salary, met in Clerk Morrow's office, City Hall.

The members present were Messrs. E. P. Jones, Arensberg, Patterson, McDonald and Johns.

Mr. Johns was called to the chair.

The matter was then discussed at length and finally it was determined to recommend Councils to postpone action in the matter until after the session of the Constitutional Convention, as it was probable that the Convention would take some action toward providing a general law for all the cities in the State. Adjourned.

Found Dead in a Corn Field.

Yesterday afternoon the Coroner received a letter from Justice Kier, of East Deer township, stating that he had held an inquest over the remains of an aged man named Samuel Martin, who was found dead on Sunday evening last, in a corn field in that township. The deceased was seventy-five years of age and very feeble. It is supposed that he was on his way home, and while crossing the field became exhausted, and not being able to proceed further laid down, and died from over exhaustion. A verdict of death from natural causes was rendered.

Coroner's Inquest.

A woman named Catherine McCullen, who resided in West Pittsburgh, died on Tuesday, after an illness of eighteen months. She had been treated by a number of physicians, but not receiving any benefit had no physician the past six months. As the relatives of deceased could not obtain a burial permit, the Coroner was summoned and held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned. The deceased was thirty-two years of age, and leaves a husband and three children.

Burglary.

At an early hour yesterday morning the office of Mr. W. J. Hammond, at the foot of Eleventh street, was entered and an attempt made to break open a safe. The safe had been removed from the office to a yard in the rear, where it was tampered with, but proved burglar proof and was left in a battered up condition. Had the thieves succeeded in opening it they would have reaped nothing for their pains, as there was no money in it. Another safe in the office was opened, the key being found in a desk drawer, but it only contained blank books. No clue to the thieves.

PRACTICAL BENEVOLENCE.

The Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny—Brief Record of the Past Year's Operations—Funds Needed for Present Use.

The Ladies' Relief Association of Allegheny held its twenty-fourth annual meeting on October 4th, 1871. After the election of officers and managers, it adjourned to meet November 1st, to commence work. Our President, Mrs. Dr. Trevor, had resigned the preceding spring, on account of change of residence. Mrs. Henry Forsythe, the efficient Secretary, also gave up her office, so we had two empty places to fill. Miss Mary Herron was elected President, Mrs. Felxi R. Brunot and Mrs. R. S. Hays Vice Presidents, Mrs. R. D. Thompson Treasurer, and Mrs. A. P. Morrison Secretary. Work commenced in earnest immediately after our second meeting.

The weather grew cold—so cold that 1,775 bushels of coal were distributed in November. The ladies found that they were called upon to contend with disease in one of its worst forms, in addition to the usual causes of suffering. Notwithstanding the danger, however, relief was administered in all cases where application was made, even when the homes of the sufferers were so infected with small-pox that the ladies could not visit them. Some way was always found to send what was necessary. Sometimes a milkman in going his rounds would stop in the morning to receive a bundle of clothing, &c., to be left with a neighbor of the sick family. At other times the visitor of the district would herself take what was needed to a place agreed upon between her and the recipient of her donation.

By whatever means it was accomplished, I believe we can say that no appeal from the sick and suffering was disregarded. We all felt that, even though the distribution of stores involved risk, the prevalence of the terrible and loathsome disease made it doubly necessary that all the comforts we could give should be given. In many cases everything had to be supplied, not only food but—so as to prevent the spread of the contagion—bedding and clothing were destroyed, they had to be replaced.

The drain upon our resources was so great that each month, if I am not mistaken in my recollection, closed with some debt upon us. But we felt that we *must* go on, and knowing that we were doing the work of Him who has given special command to feed the poor, we felt that though our stores were limited His are boundless, and that we could trust to Him to help us through our straits. Our trust was not in vain. We closed our winter's work out of debt, thus maintaining the credit so jealously guarded during the quarter of a century of our existence as a society. We now begin our work again, and again call upon our friends to sustain us in it. We want their sympathy and their money; and we feel assured that as we always here had them, so we shall during the winter of 1872-3.

The donations of clothing, both new and half-worn, were too numerous to mention. The kind donors will be glad to know that every article was put to use.

We wish to acknowledge the unfailing kindness of Dr. B. B. Smith, the city physician. He not only made one visit when requested by any of the managers to do so, but continued his services as long as they were needed.

In the division of the "Fortification Fund" among various charities, we were not forgotten; and we now repeat publicly the acknowledgement made to the trustees at the time the money was sent us, thanking them in the name of the poor of Allegheny.

Last winter we received from Mr. J. B. McFadden 267 Brewer Fund coal orders—6,675 bushels. In addition to it we distributed 8,077 bushels of coal, 2,184 pounds of flour, 837 yards of new flannel, and other things in proportion.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Mrs. R. D. Thompson's account with Ladies' Association for Relief of the Poor of Allegheny:

1872. Dr.	
November 1st, to gentlemen's subscriptions	$1,431 86
November 1st, to ladies' subscriptions	432 00
November 1st, general donations	28 14
November 1st, cash, fortification fund	778 98
November 1st, U. P. Church, Manchester	15 85
November 1st, interest on Mrs. Patterson's bequest	35 00
November 1st, premium on gold	1 00
November 1st, fees and fines	7 99
Total	$2,730 82
1872. Cr.	
November 1st, by cash paid coal bill	$869 22
November 1st, by cash paid dry goods	447 47
November 1st, by cash paid shoes	433 31
November 1st, by cash paid groceries	192 17
November 1st, by fortification fund deposited	700 00
November 1st, by cash paid out by managers	77 95
November 1st, by collectors book	70
November 1st, cash to sexton	10 00
Total	$2,730 82

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President, Miss Mary Herron; Vice Presidents, Mrs. F. R. Brunot and Mrs. R. S. Hays; Secretary, Mrs. A. P. Morrison; Treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Thompson.

Managers—Mrs. McGoningle, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Cochrane, Mrs. Sanderson, Mrs. Hays, Mrs. McCandless, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Dalzell, Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Cole, Miss Pressly, Miss Stewart, Miss McClurkan, Miss Blackstock, Miss Orr, Miss Schwartz, Miss Morrison, Miss McClurg, Miss Herron, Miss Whitten, Miss Gillis, Miss Ellis.

MEETING OF THE WESTERN IRON ASSOCIATION.

Reduction in the Price of Iron and Nails.

Yesterday afternoon the members of the Western Iron Association held a meeting in this city at which it was resolved to reduce the card quotations of iron. After a long discussion the price of iron was reduced twelve dollars per ton, being a reduction on the card quotations to four and six-tenth rates. The price of nails, which of late has been advancing in the market, was reduced half a dollar per keg. The reductions are accounted for by the recent fall in the prices in pig metal. This will probably necessitate a lowering of the wages of the workmen in these branches.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE ward politicians pretty generally accept the situation.

MR. ROLAND H. SMITH has been reappointed Inspector of Gas.

ON and after Monday next the cars on the Central Passenger Railway (Minersville line) will be run on twenty minutes time.

DR. DONNELLY yesterday amputated the leg of John Jones, the lad who was run over at Wood's run about two weeks ago.

MR. JNO. Q. EVERSON'S vote for Common Council in the Sixth ward was 490, and not 400, as the types made us say in our report yesterday.

WE have received an India ink sketch from the pencil of Mr. F. E. Foster, which reflects highly upon that gentleman's artistic attainments.

THE Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, delivered a lecture in Oil City on Tuesday evening, his subject being, "Individuality—man or monkey—which?"

NOTHING has been heard thus far of the whereabouts of Carmichael and Bush, who took the underground route from the Penitentiary on Monday morning.

THE suffragan Association will meet in their hall, over the Third National Bank, at half-past seven o'clock, this evening. Several interesting topics will be discussed.

DEPUTY MAYOR PHILLIPS, of the East Liberty district, has resigned his position, and Alderman Joseph Irwin has been deputised to act Mayor for the people of that locality.

JANE HARRIS instituted proceedings yesterday before Alderman D. L. Smith against Mrs. Narr for assault, alleging that the accused hurled a table knife at her. A warrant was issued.

THE prospects of Mr. Joseph R. Oxley, candidate for school director in the Third ward, Allegheny, are exceedingly bright, and there is no doubt but that he will be elected by a handsome majority.

SARAH J. BOWERS made information yesterday before Alderman McMasters, against F. H. Bowers, charging him with felonious assault and battery, alleging that the accused knocked her down and drew a pistol. The accused entered bail for trial at Court.

"REVEREND" E. L. W. JONES and his fellow washerman, who escaped from the laundry of the workhouse, have been recaptured. They were found at Hornersville, near Deer Creek. They will have some harder work than washing to perform this time.

THERE was a slim attendance at the Mayor's morning hearing yesterday. Wm. McWilliams, for drunkenness and vagrancy, was sent to the workhouse for sixty days. Henry Robinson got a similar term for disorderly conduct. The other cases were of trivial importance.

THE Woman's Suffrage Association will meet to-night to discuss Woman Suffrage as it affects the Temperance Question. Some action will be taken in regard to a hearing before the Constitutional Convention when it brings up the question of suffrage in Pennsylvania.

ALDERMAN McMASTERS was visited yesterday by James Moore, who lodged information against John Moore, charging him with the larceny of an overcoat valued at twenty dollars. The parties are colored, and were employed at a livery stable on Fourth avenue. The coat was stolen about two months ago, but no clue was obtained of the thief until yesterday. A warrant was issued.

THE parties whose arrest for stealing railroad iron has already been mentioned, had a partial hearing yesterday before Mayor Callow, and were held for a further hearing this evening. Frank Wolff, a junk dealer, against whom an information was made by Chief Clark for receiving a quantity of the railroad iron stolen, was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial at court.

AT a meeting of the congregation connected with the Second U. P. Church, of Allegheny, held on Tuesday evening, the Rev. W. H. McMillen, of Xenia, Ohio, was chosen pastor, receiving the requisite two-third vote of the members present. One hundred and four votes were cast, eighty-six of which were in his favor, and eighteen against. On motion the election was made unanimous.

THE SUB-COMMITTEE of our Police committee, consisting of Messrs. Zern, Pender and Duff, yesterday had a conference with Messrs. Atterbury and Oberheldman, councilmen from the South Side, in reference to police regulations. It was determined that at least sixty men will be needed to take proper care of the recent additions to our city. This number of men will doubtless be asked for at the next meeting of councils.

YESTERDAY morning a brakeman named John Eagan was attempting to couple two cars of a metal train, on Grant street, when his arm was caught between the bumpers and so dreadfully mashed that amputation will doubtless prove necessary. Officer Lorenzo Cooke caught the injured man, who fell from the shock, just in time to prevent him being killed outright. Eagan is being attended by Dr. Hamilton.

THE Pittsburgh Vocal Club will give a concert on next Monday evening, at Library Hall, in aid of the Ladies' Charitable Association, of the Homeopathic Hospital. The Club has been rehearsing industriously for weeks, and an enjoyable concert may be anticipated. Instrumental music will be made a feature of the evening. This charity is a very deserving one, and is, particularly now, greatly in need of funds. It is hoped that our citizens will be present *en masse* on Monday evening.

"THE early bird catches the worm" is an adage which finds its practical illustration in every day business life, and now that the Christmas holidays are approaching, our merchants should not forget its force. One exchange very truthfully says that those who are first in the market with this class of goods, all things else being equal, will find their reward in large sales and exhausted stocks when they come to balance their accounts at the close of the year.

New, Neat and Elegant.

The designs of parlor, dining room and chamber furniture on exhibition at the spacious rooms of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., 41 and 43 West Ohio street, are of the latest, neatest and most elegant patterns. Their stock, besides being the most varied in the market, is manufactured under their special supervision, and the material as well as the workmanship cannot be excelled by any other house in the two cities. Another commendable feature of the firm is that they dispose of their goods at the most reasonable rates, and deliver them promptly to order.

$375.

Hazleton Bros. Piano, seven octave, with all improvements, and perfectly new. Retail price $650. Will be sold for $375 cash. The Hazletons are well-known first-class pianos. This piano is a great bargain. Call at Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up-stairs.

New Stock.

Mr. S. M. Orr, dealer in fine watches, jewelry and plated ware, has received and is arranging his stock for the holiday trade, and buyers can obtain splendid bargains at his store, No. 114 Federal street, Allegheny. The assortment is large and varied, and we know of no similar establishment in either city where buyers will experience less difficulty in selecting articles to please their various tastes than at this one. The stock now on hand is well worth being examined by all who desire to purchase anything in the line.

Piano $280.

A very fine Piano of a reliable make, with all improvements, richly carved and seven-octave, for $280 cash. Catalogue price $600; in use six months. A great bargain, at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs. Wholesale warerooms for the World Renowned Decker Bros.' Pianos.

Successful Sale of Stocks at Auction.

Last evening, at the Stock Exchange Hall of Cole & Irwin, corner Wood street and Virgin alley: 14 shares Third National Bank, 50 shares Columbia Oil Stock, 30 shares Improvement Trust Company, 15 shares M. and M. National Bank. Sales every Saturday afternoon and Wednesday evening. Large list of stocks and other securities to be offered at the next sale.

WE STUDY TO PLEASE.

Ladies' Furs—Finest Goods—Most Fashionable Styles.

As you enter the spacious and elegant ladies' fur house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street, on the left is a very large and beautiful mirror, and above it, in beautiful characters, the above motto, "We study to please," and the large and elegant line of all the various styles, grades and qualities of ladies' misses' and children's furs, together with the extensive department of gent's fine dress hats and caps, exhibit to all how well they have succeeded.

The stock of ladies' furs now offered for sale at this house is not excelled in extent, quality or style by any other establishment in the city.

You will here find the finest Russian and Hudson Bay sable sets, lynx, black marten, mink sable, German fritch, Siberian squirrel, seal, Alaska, and Astrachan lamb sets, gents' and ladies' fine seal turbans, buffalo, wolf and bear robes, carriage robes, &c. All of the above goods are marked down to the lowest cash prices, and all are warranted just as represented. The best judges and closest buyers are cordially invited to call and examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Sudden Changes

In the weather are productive of throat diseases, coughs and colds. There is no more effectual relief to be found, than in the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches." TThs

Four Splendid Lots

Fronting on the Park in Allegheny City. Well located. Price low and terms easy. Apply to C. H. Love, 121 Fifth avenue.

New Goods Just Received.

Decorated French China dinner sets, French bronzes and fancy Bohemian goods, silver plated and brass study lamps, the best in use, at 100 Wood street. R. E. Breed & Co.

New Goods

For the holidays, at Boyd & Murray's, No. 58 Fifth avenue. Chromo pictures and steel engravings at reduced prices. Picture frames made to order at short notice, TuThs

Cut Me Out.

Hickory brooms, stable brooms, leather preservative for boots and shoes, bootjacks, good matches, stove brushes, fancy goods, toys, buckskin gloves, country knit socks, double pointed carpet tacks, woolen yarn, fancy yarn, cotton mops and candlesticks, and one thousand other articles can be had at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 240 Liberty street.

$175.

A good seven octave piano, double round corners, carved legs, in use two years, cost $500. Will be sold for $175 cash at Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs. Remember the number.

West Pennsylvania Nursery.

Messrs. Hilands, King & Co., proprietors of this famous nursery, are growers and dealers in fruit and ornamental trees, small fruits, evergreens, green house, bedding, plants, &c. A specialty with this firm is the furnishing of bouquets and flowers for weddings, parties, &c. Office and green house corner of North and Cedar avenues, Allegheny City, where all orders will receive prompt attention.

Piano $275.

A Chickering Piano, seven octave, almost new, catalogue price $500, will be sold for $275 cash, at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs. Wholesale agency for the unrivalled Decker Bros'. Pianos.

Two Splendid Lots

On Ridge street and Lincoln avenues, 50 feet front by about 140 deep. Terms easy. Apply to C. H. Love, real estate broker, No. 121, Fourth avenue.

100 Wood Street

is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

John C. Baker & Co.'s

Elixer Calisaya Bark and Iron, 75c per bottle, builds up the system and renews strength in a truly wonderful manner. Delicate females find life and health in it. Sold by Joseph Fleming, Market and Diamond; Brill, Allegheny, and druggists generally. John C. Baker & Co., Philadelphia. TThs

MARRIED:

WYLIE—HAYS—By Rev. John Davis, December 3d, 1872, at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. W. T. WYLIE, of Bellefonte, Pa., and Miss AGNES HAYS.

DIED:

ROSS—On Tuesday, December 3d, 1872, at 7½ o'clock P. M., THOMAS, son of Joseph and the late Jane Ross, in the twentieth year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Joseph Ross, No. 28 Federal street, Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, December 5, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.

RODY PATTERSON, JR.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

CAUTION! LEA & PERRINS' Worcestershire Sauce.

Buyers are cautioned to avoid the numerous Counterfeits and Imitations offered for sale.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, New York.
TThs Agents for the United States.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG

Has resumed the practice of his profession, devoting himself exclusively to the preservation of the natural teeth. Office—No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

Chronic Ailments,

Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do we not see every day persons staggering under the weight of those ill-treated diseases—suffering out by piecemeal the remains of a former malady? Why is it? It is because the treatment was not suitable or left off too soon. Thus the patient is patched up, while the dregs are allowed to remain to break out again in future generations. Many suffer the foul taint of scrofula to remain in the system for a lifetime. Ulcers and Sores that are eating away the very fountain of life are allowed to go on. Pimples, blotches, and tetters also disfigure the faces of thousands. There is no necessity for this lamentable condition, as a few bottles of the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice will eradicate the foul taint, and remove pimples and blotches, thereby saving many unpleasant remarks. Ladies who desire a brilliant complexion should use the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice.

Price, $1 25 per bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD .... Managers.

Engagement of the Celebrated Artist,
Marietta Ravel.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 5, 1872, will be presented the grand drama entitled

THE WILD CAT;
Or, MARRIAGE BY MOONLIGHT.

FLORENCE ELWOOD .... MARIETTA RAVEL.
Marietta Ravel Matinee.

FRED. AIMS'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.

FRED. AIMS .... Lessee and Manager.
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ELEGANT NEW BILL TO-NIGHT.
GREAT SHERIDAN AND MACK COMBINATION.

Eagan and Edwards, Bowman and Harris, Minnie Rainforth, Will C. Burton, with Sheridan and Mack, George and Chas. Reynolds, Prof. Fox, Alice Somers, Victoria Ross, Ali Miles, the four Rommells, Miles, Jenette Proschier and Mille. Elise; Tommy Winnett.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE .... Lessees and Proprietors.

Another New Bill and a Sensation Drama. 14 NEW STARS AND ALL THE FAVORITES. Valentine Love's version of Ned Buntline's story, called BUFFALO BILL.

And an immense Olio of Novelties.
Buffalo Bill Matinee on Saturday.

CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
LADIES' CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION OF THE HOMŒPATHIC HOSPITAL,
By the Pittsburgh Vocal Club,
Under the Direction of Mr. JAMES GILES,
At Library Hall,
ON TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10th, 1872.

The Concert will begin at 8 o'clock.
ADMISSION .... 75 CENTS.

St. Mary's Church Fair
WILL BE HELD IN
OLD CITY HALL,

Commencing Monday, December 2, and continuing to 21st of the month. A cordial invitation to all. Admission 20 cents.

LIBRARY HALL.
For One Night Only,
Miss Charlotte Cushman,

The Celebrated Actress and Reader, will give

Recitations from Shakspeare and other Choice Selections,

On Friday Evening, Dec. 6.

The sale of Seats will take place at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, Wood street, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

TICKETS .... ONE DOLLAR.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street. Pittsburgh. TThs

FINE CIGARS—A FRESH INVOICE OF the favorite "Fra Diavolo" brand, including London and Queen Regalias and Concha Princesses; also Key West Elegantes, Princesses and Ne Plus Ultras, besides an assortment of the choicest brands genuine Havana Cigars, for sale by JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO., corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

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BOSTON
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IS CONCEDED BY ALL TO BE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE IN THE CITY TO BUY

Men's, Boys' and Children's
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178 FEDERAL STREET,
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ENTERPRISE
Cooking Range!

IS ACKNOWLEDGED BY ALL THAT HAVE SEEN OR USED IT TO BE THE

Best Range in the Market,

FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

It's Durability, being the Heaviest Range in the market.
It will make more Hot Water than any other Range.
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It is the most convenient Range in use.
It is warranted to Bake perfectly in both the Elevated Double Ovens.

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HOLIDAY GOODS! HOLIDAY GOODS!

D. W. EVANS'S
POPULAR ONE-PRICE
Department Variety Store!

Is now full to completion with the Largest Assortment of HOLIDAY GOODS to be found in the city. Come at once and make your selection before the grand rush commences,

NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE,
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A complete line of all the Latest Designs in JEWELRY, an endless variety of FANCY GOODS; all the celebrated makes of Pocket and Table CUTLERY, Razors, Scissors, Shears, including the world-renowned Joseph Rogers & Sons' Toilet Cases for Ladies and Gents, Opera, Field and Spy Glasses, Pistols, Revolvers, and thousands of useful articles for present use and the coming Christmas, all arranged in separate Departments, ranging in prices marked in plain figures from 10 cents to $150 00.

Take time by the forelock and call early, and make your selections. By so doing you will avoid the inevitable Grand Christmas Rush.

The Department Store is the acknowledged Headquarters for Bargains. 59 FIFTH AVENUE.

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"ARMENIA"
Fire Insurance Company
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Office in First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth and Wood street.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

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Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL .... $225,000.

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LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

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Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

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THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,
No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

PATENT SALE.

On Tuesday Evening, at 8 O'Clock,
AT McILWAINE'S AUCTION ROOM, will be sold
TWO PATENT RIGHTS,

Known as Gatchell's Improved Machine for Bending Elliptic Springs, and Gatchell's Improved Templet for Bending Springs, having respectively 12 and 13 years to run. For further particulars inquire of

W. K. JENNINGS,
Attorney-at-Law, 75 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

PRATT'S
THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL SALE OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY,

Family Bibles, &c., &c., will continue for a short time longer, at Private Sale, at Auction Prices, at my Store, 106 Smithfield street.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE
BY
Herron & Bates,
38 WOOD STREET.

6,000 ACRES OF GOOD LAND in Wetzel county, West Virginia, near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Land is finely Timbered with Black Walnut, Oak and Poplar. Will sell the Property on easy terms, and at the extremely low price of $2 25 per Acre.

30,000 ACRES VIRGINIA LANDS in the Roanoke Valley, at prices within the means of all. Good Farms selling from $2 50 to $20 per Acre. Climate unsurpassed. Will send Circulars containing full description of Properties free upon application. Don't fail to send for them.

5 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS, 24 feet front on Grant avenue, opposite the residence of A. H. English, Esq., 110 feet deep. For sale on easy terms.

HOUSE AND LOT on Monterey street, near the corner of Jackson street. Street cars run close to the property; now used for a Grocery Stand. Lot 22x100.

WESTERN AVENUE RESIDENCE—Brick House, 10 Rooms, with all modern improvements; good Stable; Lot 45 by 125.

COAL WORKS, in operation, including 400 to 500 Acres of Coal. Houses for 25 families on the property; situated on the Monongahela river, on the third pool; Charleston and Virginia Railroad running through the property; capacity, 12,000 to 15,000 bushels daily. This is a rare opportunity for any one desiring to engage in the Coal Business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Will be sold low and on easy terms.

MONEY TO LOAN. BUSINESS PAPER NEGOTIATED. MORTGAGES WANTED.

REAL ESTATE
For Sale or Exchange
FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,
108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

FOR SALE,
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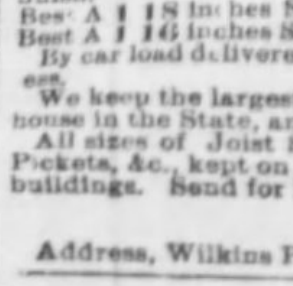

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